

ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

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Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

UMT COORDINATOR

LIEUTENANT GENERAL RAYMOND S. McLAIN, Universal Military Training Liaison Officer, War Department, enlisted in the Oklahoma National Guard in 1912 and was commissioned second lieutenant in 1914. During World War I, he participated in the Champagne and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Between wars, he was Chief of Staff of the 45th Division (Oklahoma National Guard). In 1937, he was assigned to command the 45th Division Artillery, with which command he participated in numerous actions in Sicily and Italy. He took part in the Normandy invasion as Commander of the 30th Division Artillery, and in August 1944 was transferred to command the 90th Infantry Division. In October 1944, he assumed command of the XIX Corps and led this corps in its drive to, and later across, the Roer River; in its Hurtgen Forest action; and in its advance to the Elbe River. He returned to the United States in May 1945, was appointed lieutenant general in June 1945, and assumed his present duties on 1 November 1946.

MEN, MONEY AND UMT

By

LIEUTENANT GENERAL RAYMOND S. McLAIN

*War Department Liaison Officer for
Universal Military Training*

RECENT developments in our foreign policy, designed to secure peace for the years ahead, make it imperative that this Nation maintain the military leadership that none of the other nations is at present able to provide. We cannot abdicate this military leadership. We must use it to guide the nations of the world to an era of stability and permanent peace. This entails personal sacrifice on the part of all our people—more taxes and more inconveniences now, rather than blood and tears later. The means for peace or victory are the same. It is better to use those means for peace than for victory. The fairest, cheapest, most democratic and most practical method of making these sacrifices is Universal Military Training.

Military strength, in the final analysis, is counted in terms of means and manpower—men who are trained in the latest methods of warfare and in the most modern weapons. Unless we are to garrison our cities and towns with a huge Regular Army, approximately 850,000 young men must engage in Universal Military Training each year in order to protect themselves and their country. Not only must this training be conducted under wise leadership; sufficient time also must be allowed to make each man fully competent to perform his military task. The more advanced our weapons and techniques, the more time required for training of both the individual and the team.

Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress which would require a full year of training or the equivalent for all able-bodied men between 18 and 20 years of age. The War Department has made similar studies on this subject which

OPTIONS

At the completion of the first six months, UMT trainees would exercise any one of the following options:

1. Remain in camp, under Army or Navy jurisdiction, for a further period of six months, in order to complete a full year of training.
2. Enlist in one of the armed services for a standard tour of enlistment.
3. Enlist in the National Guard at any location.
4. Enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, with assignment to an organized unit.
5. Enter one of the service academies.
- *6. Enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, enter a college and enroll in a course that includes ROTC. Under this option, the trainee agrees to accept a Reserve commission, if offered, at the completion of the course.
- *7. Enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and pursue a technical or specialist course approved by the War Department in a trade or vocational school, or in a college or university.
8. Enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps for six years, subject to six months additional active-duty training in this period, at the rate of not more than 30 days a year. This training would be equivalent to the additional six months of continuous training. This option would be restricted to those trainees who cannot elect another option because of lack of vacancies, or because of location of place of residence, place of employment, or place of study.

*A separate provision (other than an option) would be included in the UMT plan for Government scholarships for a limited number of selected students under this educational option. The acceptance of such scholarships would be accompanied by an agreement on the part of the trainee to perform service in one of the components of the Army, upon completion of the course, for a period of time as directed by the President.

have been presented to the President's Commission now investigating the problem.

It is of the greatest importance that the first six months of the trainee's obligation be spent in a UMT camp, learning how to be a soldier, how to accustom himself to living and working with other men, and how to perform the basic and essential duties that make him a valuable member of a military team—basic disciplinary duties, basic weapons and basic specialist training. Six months of training in a UMT camp comprises only 880 hours of actual training time; with another 120 hours devoted to necessary processing and to orientation to military living—a total of 1000 hours. Afterward, for the second block of 1000 training hours, the trainee may elect any of eight options. (See opposite.) This total of 2000 hours is required to produce trained men with whom to build our M-Day force and to provide a reservoir of trained men rapidly to expand this force. The only solid block of continuous time required of the trainee is the 1000 hours included in the six months' initial training. It is important that he have these 1000 hours in one block. This gives continuity in the most important phase of his training, and provides instruction under leaders who are specialists in their jobs twenty-four hours a day.

If the first phase should be shortened—to three months, for example—the trainee would receive only 380 hours of continuous training in a unit; since 120 hours would still be required for processing and orientation. Furthermore, instead of having to make up only 1000 hours of service in the civilian components (or by exercising one of the other options), the trainee would have to make up 1500 training hours. This extra 500 hours would prolong his total time by more than two years. Under present programs of the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps, five years would be required for building up 1000 hours of training (100 hours a year of armory training, plus 100 hours a year of field training). If, in addition to these five years, the trainee has to prolong his term of service still another two years, because of the curtailment of his initial period, it would take him seven years to meet his full military obligation. This would prove unattractive to many and would carry young men into an age bracket beyond that considered by military staffs as being the most effective. Six months, or 1000 hours, of training in a UMT camp is therefore an essential element in the UMT plan.

Why is a total of 2000 training hours considered essential? Any intelligent man can learn to press buttons and pull levers in a few weeks. But push-button warfare is still a fantasy of the future. The atomic bomb is not the solution of the national defense problem. "If we think in these terms," says Dr. Albert Einstein, "we shall become as vulnerable as France, once the Maginot Line was pierced." Modern warfare depends on the number, mobility, and fire power of a great number of weapons—and on men who are trained to procure them, maneuver them, and fire them. With each war, the number and complexity of weapons increases—weapons with which all men must be familiar, since not only they but also the enemy will use them.

This, then, is the cost in personal effort: 850,000 men trained in camp for six months each year—and continuing their obligation after that—so that we shall have the highly trained manpower required by our position of military leadership.

What will be the cost in tax dollars? It will be substantial. But the cost each year will be only half of one per cent of

THE TRAINING PROBLEM GROWS

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS & IMPROVEMENTS IN ARMS EXPANDS THE TRAINING PROBLEM, INTRODUCES MANY NEW PROBLEMS BUT DISCARDS NONE. SOLDIER MAY USE BUT ONE OR TWO WEAPONS BUT MUST KNOW HOW TO DEFEND AGAINST ALL

WORLD WAR I

RIFLE
BAYONET
MACHINE GUN
ARTILLERY
GRENADE
GAS
MORTAR



WORLD WAR II

AIR BOMBER	JUNGLE FIGHTING
AIR FIGHTER	VI & V II ROCKETS
FLAME THROWER	NEBELWERFER
MINE	BAZOOKA
AIRBORNE OPSNS	TANK
AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT	RADIO & RADAR

Germany depended on air and armor. They neglected artillery, we had it—ask any soldier, American or German!!

Only gas was superfluous, and that could not be ignored.

THE FUTURE

ATOMIC BOMB
GERM WARFARE
JET ENGINES
GUIDED MISSILES
SUPERSONIC SPEEDS



No experienced military man will contend that these completely substitute for the weapons of either World War I or World War II.

WE MUST TRAIN FOR THE FUTURE

the cost of World War II. And it might prevent another war. Economically, we have been improvident in our military policy. Look at the figures:

	<i>Direct Cost</i>	<i>Cumulative Cost</i>
Civil War	3.8 Billions	15 Billions to date
World War I	34 Billions	50 Billions to date
World War II	330 Billions	340 Billions to date

World War II, in addition, will cost at least 10 billions a year from now on, as a continuing cost for as long as most of us will live. I believe UMT will shorten war and lengthen the time between wars. When we have done this, we have gone a long way toward solving the ultimate problem.

Wars are costly to fight; it is more economical to prevent them. UMT offers the best method of preventing them.

What are some of the benefits to be derived from the expenditure of individual effort and dollars which UMT will entail? A report on a current experiment in Universal Military Training is published in this issue of *THE DIGEST*. Quite apart from the military phase that must necessarily be the core of the training program, the young man receives an education in the humanities that goes beyond what he would normally acquire in civilian life. UMT training is a maturing experience; one in which the young man himself determines values, and begins to feel his value to society. It emphasizes the dignity of the individual. If America is to grow up, its young leaders must have some such maturing experience. Education means more than grades and credits. It is a learning process in the broadest sense; it stimulates the individual to acquire more knowledge. It develops in him an eagerness for living, a sense of responsibility to himself and to his country. These objectives are not peculiar to the classroom. They are more likely to flourish, indeed, when the student sees them against the perspective of a rich human experience and reaches for them of his own volition. Above all, the young man in UMT learns, and passes on to others, the kind of teamwork that his country must have if we are to build a peaceful world on standards of decency and respect.

In a world desperately eager for strong leadership, the young American trainee is given perspective, and is shown, in terms of his own strength and maturity, the role he may be privileged to play in securing the peace.

A Report On--

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

This special section, written by the Editor of the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, is based on a visit in early April to the UMT Experimental Unit, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Opinions expressed are those of the writer.



THIS IS UMT

THIS, indeed, is more than UMT. Congress willing, it is the shape of the Army of the future.

For, if Universal Military Training becomes a national policy, and if the training resembles that currently provided in the UMT Experimental Unit at Fort Knox, Kentucky—as it will—many thousands of young men will enlist in the Army each year by the UMT route. The Army's gain, in the event of mobilization, will lie not only in having an adequate pool of trained manpower, but also in having effected a tremendous saving in the time, energy, and emotion normally required for the rapid adjustment of masses of civilians to military life. There will be, also, a minimum of wear and tear on the individual recruit; the business of living day by day with a group of men who have a common purpose will have been learned under the best conditions, and not in the rush of building an Army overnight. There will be none of the complexities and confusions that stamped the mobilization for World War II.

The effect on the democratic way of life of the Nation will be profoundly beneficial and far reaching. Here, starting from scratch, the Army gives reality to the principles of leadership which develop good citizens, as well as good soldiers. UMT is not only military training; it is training also in decency, respect for others, respect for oneself—coupled with a strong sense of responsibility to the team, to the mission, and to the Nation.

The training given in the Fort Knox Unit is primarily *military* training. There is no lightening of the trainee's work load; he works hard, eight hours a day, 40 hours a week. He is alert, he is interested; he learns rapidly, and what he learns makes sense. After retreat, there are a score of interesting off-duty activities in which he may take part, each having some constructive value, each contributing to a fuller and more fruitful way of living.

As in any command, the officers and men of the UMT Experimental Unit take their cue from the commander. Brigadier General John M. Devine, West Point 1917 and com-

mander of the 8th Armored Division in combat, insists that UMT training must be three-sided: physical, mental, and moral. In each of these phases he has brought to bear every available resource. It is in the moral phase of the training, however, that a radical departure has been made. The chaplains have been "taken down from the shelf, dusted off, and put to work." The chaplains like that, and so do the men. The chaplains are members of the commanding general's special staff, and participate in staff conferences. They lecture on citizenship and morality as part of the training program, and have become an active and accepted part of the life of the Unit. They demonstrate General Devine's belief that moral training is the basis of well-rounded living; that there is not much point in training a man in techniques unless the man himself acquires the simple decencies of civilized living.

A major problem that confronted the commanding general, when the unit was activated in November 1946, was building a staff and training cadre competent to carry out the UMT idea. It is a problem that the Army proposes to solve, if UMT becomes a going program, by careful selection and extensive training of cadre personnel. Obviously, no officer or cadreman is qualified as a UMT trainer or staff officer unless he believes, beyond the power of a directive, in the purposes of UMT training and unless he knows his subject thoroughly. There is too much at stake, in training young men in the 18-year age bracket, to permit the use of staff and trainers who are unsympathetic, who are below standard in methods of instruction, or who are unable to satisfy the trainees' insistent requests for all the answers.

General Devine's cadre is above average and many of them are superior. Three of the company commanders are graduates of the United States Military Academy, and the fourth is an honor graduate of Virginia Military Institute. Of his general staff, two are Regular Army and two Army of the United States; and of his special staff, five are Regular and three AUS. In all, 28 out of the 83 officers in the Unit are Regular Army. The enlisted cadre averages 4½ years service, 23 years of age, and has an average AGCT score of 108. Officers and enlisted cadre form a hard-hitting, enthusiastic team, giving spirit and dash to the entire operation.

In general, the training program resembles that of a replacement training center; but there are notable exceptions. Bayonet instruction and dirty fighting have been eliminated;

non-competitive athletics has been added; and once a week the chaplains give a lecture on citizenship and morals. The weekly schedule, or course, includes a Troop Information Period. Two and one-half hours a week of training time are set aside for cleaning uniforms and equipment, both individual and crew, so that the trainee has full use of his off-duty time. The normal 10-minute breaks during the day are frequently used by the platoon leader or sergeant for instruction in behavior and manners. Men are told how to behave in public or in a private home, even how much to tip in a restaurant. At daily guard mount, it is not uncommon to have the officer of the day, while inspecting a rifle, ask the trainee, casually, "Who is Secretary of War?" or "Who heads our diplomatic mission to Moscow?"

The relationship between trainer and trainee is not that of sergeant and recruit, but that of instructor and pupil. The concept of the platoon sergeant as a tough, hairy-chested,



Brigadier General John M. Devine, Commanding General of the UMT Experimental Unit.

petty tyrant—a concept for which the Army can thank the cartoonists—does not exist. The sergeant's job is to teach the trainee what he should know about being a good soldier and a self-respecting human being. If a trainee slips up in any of the disciplinary details, he is not subjected to a blast of profanity; he is told "Dirty fingernails, Smith; two demerits," or "Do it this way, Jones."

Profanity and obscenity are prohibited, for both cadre and trainees. Profanity, in the view of the commanding general, merely denotes paucity of vocabulary, and weakness in intelligence. The "barracks smell" that comes from a flow of obscenity just doesn't exist in the Unit. There is no lack of virility, however, in the cadre or the trainees; no prissiness. It is just a new way of looking at things. Barracks talk is seldom about women, and the wolf in soldier's clothing finds only a mildly interested audience. The week-end pass is not sought as an opportunity to go on the prowl, but rather as a chance to get a soft bed, a change of diet, meet new people, with probably a church service included, and a welcome opportunity to relax and regain perspective.

Sex takes its proper place in the trainee's instruction. He listens to lectures on venereal diseases, but they do not leave him with either a sense of frustration or a list of addresses to be shunned. Sex is shown as having a normal place in living and in raising a family. In lectures by the surgeon and the chaplains, the trainee is shown that the only sure preventive of venereal disease is continence. While a trainee is on pass, he may, if he is determined, expose himself to venereal disease; but he has to contrive to do so, since every trainee when going on pass must state where he will spend the night. By placing sex in its proper perspective, by eliminating bawdiness in the barracks, by getting men interested in a constructive off-duty program, sex becomes "just one of those things."

Not only is emphasis placed on the off-duty program; but ample facilities are available; and the interference of military duties with off-duty activities is kept to a minimum. Nearly 50 per cent of the trainees participate in the off-duty education program; and some have completed graduation from high school by this route. Scores of trainees frequent the hobby shop where they learn a variety of crafts, from photography to fly-tying. A well-planned music program offers opportunities to play or to learn any popular musical instrument, or to take part in glee club and dramatic activities. The

Sports Center provides facilities for most of the well-known games; and a gymnasium offers the usual array of bars, swings, and that intriguing device for budding acrobats, the trampoline. A War Department theater in the battalion area presents the usual fare; a service club, shared with neighboring units at Fort Knox, offers dancing—for pleasure or instruction; a phonograph room; and a well-stocked library. The UMT post exchange, with a club-like atmosphere, includes a snack bar and soda fountain—but no beer. Reading rooms are plentiful, in the Education Center, the library, the UMT post exchange, and in each barracks. No trainee need mope or feel sorry for himself. Practically anything he desires in recreation and education is only a stone's throw away.

The training cycle consists of: two weeks of processing, eight weeks of basic training, eleven weeks of training in the arms and services (known as branch training), three weeks of unit training, and one week of deprocessing; a total of 25 weeks. The battalion of 664 trainees consists of four composite companies. During basic training these companies receive uniform instruction; but for the eleven weeks of branch training, instruction is given, at the platoon level, in each of the arms and services. There are three platoons of Infantry, three of Artillery (including one antiaircraft), two of Armor and one each of Engineers, Signal, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Medical, Transportation, Chemical; and there is one Pioneer platoon. Branch training thus presents a knotty problem; the technical equipment and specialist personnel required for a division had to be set up for a battalion. Especially during the unit phase, much of the value of the training is lost by the necessity of training in platoon groups. However, these disadvantages are offset by the fact that the Experimental Unit has provided an invaluable pilot model in branch training for the projected full-scale UMT program.

Trainees are given ample opportunity to demonstrate their leadership abilities. More than 43 per cent of them, at one time or another, exercise limited command responsibilities. After the fourth week of training, company commanders appoint outstanding trainees as lance noncommissioned officers. These appointees act as supernumerary to the cadre noncommissioned officers in the supervision of training and in the command routines of forming and moving troops. They have no special status when off duty (all trainees are privates), draw

no additional pay and have none of the social privileges that go with rank.

At guard mount, the officer of the day selects the outstanding trainee to serve, not as orderly to the commander, but as Trainee Aide-de-camp to the Commanding General. He accompanies the commanding general in his inspections and his off-post visits, and frequently sits in the commanding general's staff conferences.

The philosophy pervading the UMT Experimental Unit is that trainees are responsible adults, that they should be called upon to exercise their initiative and their discretion; that nothing shall be hidden from them; and that they are free to express themselves to visitors, to their commanders (within channels) and to their families and friends. During



The outstanding trainee is selected, at guard mount each day, to serve as the Commanding General's Aide-de-camp.

Army Week, one trainee, a competent off-duty instructor in Spanish, was sent alone to a town 300 miles distant to address Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Club meetings. The only instruction he received from General Devine was that he must be sure of his facts.

Trainees discipline themselves for minor infractions of the established code of behavior. Operating under a Code of Conduct, they are given demerits for minor delinquencies. For more serious breaches of conduct, they are brought before a Trainee Court of seven members of the same company, and are tried under a procedure somewhat similar to that of a special court-martial. Sentences of the Trainee Courts are usually just and in accordance with the evidence; but, if anything, are inclined to be more severe than if the punishment were administered the company commander. That is the way the trainees want it; and it works. Since, in the Experimental Unit, all trainees are actually soldiers, summary courts, special and general courts also are held.

In the zealous regard for the welfare of the trainees, the privileges and prestige of the enlisted cadre of the Experimental Unit are not overlooked. In addition to social privileges for the cadre, there is a firm policy of providing for cadre men all the off-duty advantages that accrue to the trainees, and of underscoring the chain of command. The flood of publicity in the public press might have been, but isn't, a disturbing morale factor. It takes good cadre men to accept with a shrug the wide, and sometimes exaggerated, publicity given the trainees by press and radio. They understand that one of the missions of the Experimental Unit is to give the public a clear understanding of Universal Military Training as it will be, if approved by the Congress; and they can see that, from the public information angle, there is "publicity gold" in the non-military phases of UMT, which have more popular appeal than the hard, steady slog of basic and unit training.

There has been some fear that the trainees themselves would be spoiled by the attention showered on them by the public, since scarcely a day goes by without civilian visitors passing through the company areas and talking with trainees. But these young men are intelligent; they not only have a sense of humor about being guinea pigs; they are aware of the responsibilities of their training; and the implications of UMT in the future security of the Nation.



Whether on overnight field exercises or receiving instruction in marksmanship, trainees show an eagerness to learn.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

TRAINEES AT WORK

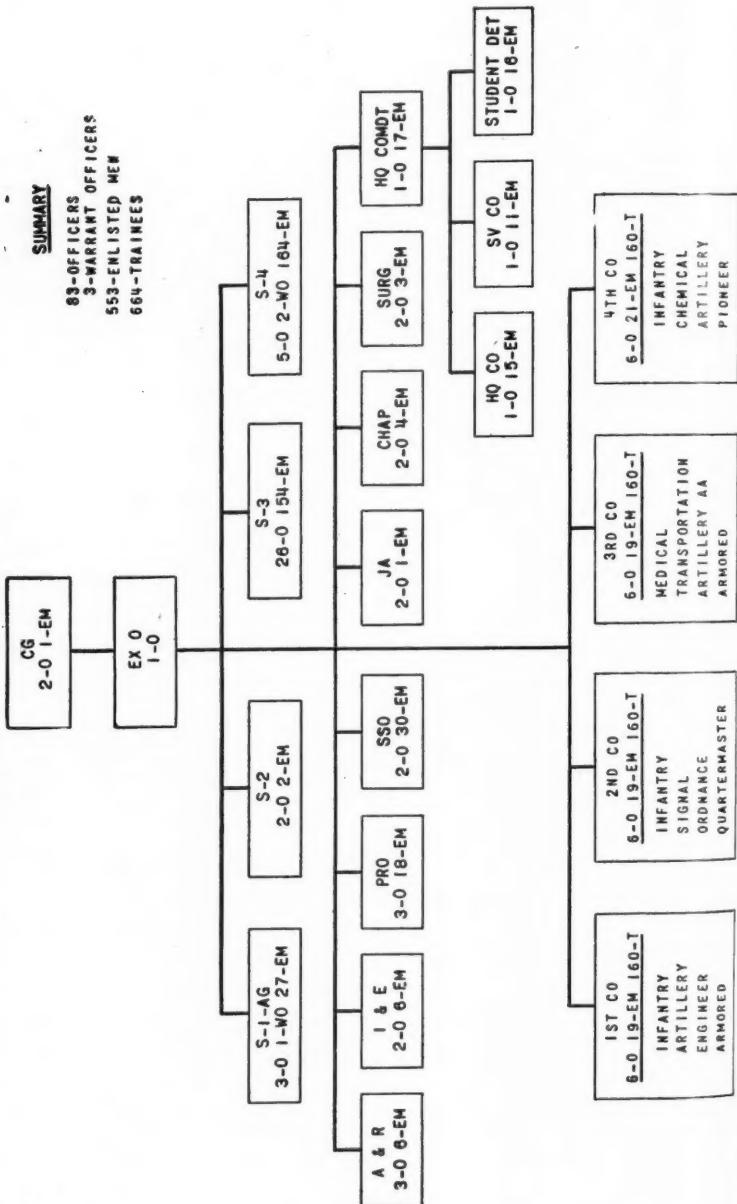
DURING the six weeks between the activation of the Experimental Unit and the arrival of the first contingent of trainees, the officer and enlisted training cadres were given an intensive orientation course in UMT and were then sent to Fort Knox schools for refresher courses. Cadre officers received 40 hours of instruction in teaching methods at the Armored School, and enlisted cadremen were given 40 hours leading platoons and squads in the Replacement Training Center. On-job refresher training was provided for specialists.

Many cadremen arrived late and many had been erroneously classified in Military Occupation Specialities. The problems of activation were further complicated by a shortage of overhead personnel, so that many cadre specialists had to be temporarily detailed to policing and repairing the UMT installation. When the trainees arrived, all barracks had been painted, inside and out, and the area—pleasantly situated in rolling terrain about a mile from Fort Knox headquarters—presented a smart and hospitable appearance.

The first company of trainees arrived on 6 January; the second and third on 20 January; and the fourth on 27 January. The commanding general met each contingent at the railroad station, and greeted the trainees personally. While the staggered arrival allowed elbow room in the initial training phase, it later complicated the problem of unit training, since no more than two companies were at the same point in completion of the six-month program.

The four composite companies are organized in four platoons each. Three companies have a cadre strength of six officers and 19 enlisted men; and the 4th Company, six officers and 21 enlisted men. There are 40 trainees to a platoon; 160 to a company. Extra cadre personnel is provided to the 4th Company because it contains the Pioneer platoon. This platoon was originally planned as a Special Training Unit, to include trainees with less than fourth grade education, who would be trained under the War Department literacy training program. Upon their arrival, however, it was found that the mental and educational level was above fourth grade; indeed, many

**UMT EXPERIMENTAL UNIT
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION**



had graduated from high school. Their principal shortcoming was lack of rapid coordination of mind and body.

During the first two weeks, in addition to the usual processing, trainees were taken on tours of Fort Knox, visiting particularly those activities which showed them how the Army takes care of its men; how the organization of a post laundry insures the return of the right shirt to the right man; how the rations for the post are broken down so that each unit receives its fair share and a balanced diet. Troop Information Periods were held on "Adjustment to Military Life," "The Man in the Bunk Next to You," and "Educational Opportunities." The public information officer interviewed each trainee, in order to establish a tie-in with his home town interests; and the chaplains interviewed each man to discover his religious affiliations and interests and to acquaint him with opportunities for spiritual guidance. A classification interview was held with each trainee, and, on the basis of aptitude tests and civilian background, he was assigned to a platoon of one of the arms or services. The disciplinary system—of demerits, Code of Conduct, and Trainee Court—was explained by the judge advocate; and, finally, an orientation talk was given by the commanding general.

During the first four weeks, while trainees were restricted to the battalion area, there were ample opportunities to enroll in the off-duty programs. Teams were organized in a variety of sports; the hobby shop operated at full capacity; music classes were organized; and 150 trainees enrolled in educational classes. Tours were conducted to Lincoln's birthplace and other points of historical interest. Sunday church attendance was compulsory during this period; and the chaplains conducted groups in religious instruction. The post Service Club was reserved for trainees three nights a week.

Basic training starts with the third week, with company officers conducting one-third of the instruction and the enlisted cadre two-thirds. Emphasis is placed on rifle marksmanship (56 out of 320 hours) with a view to qualification in the M-1 rifle. Trainees also have 18 hours of instruction in a secondary weapon, including 12 hours of marksmanship. Physical training occupies 48 hours, and military sanitation and hygiene 18. Men are extensively trained in road marches and bivouacs during the final weeks of the basic period and become proficient in scouting and patrolling, camouflage and concealment, tent pitching, field sanitation and field fortifications. The

regular Saturday morning inspection is preceded by hours of careful preparation, and no off-duty activities are planned for Friday evenings. The training program includes eight hours of instruction in Civil Disturbances. Men are also given lectures and demonstrations in rocket launchers. Trainees provide their own interior guard for the UMT area. The training day throughout the twenty-five weeks is one of hard work, carefully balanced between indoor and outdoor activities, and



Preparing for the regular Saturday morning inspection.

forms the core of the trainee's life. The training day begins at 0800 and continues to 1650, with mess from 1150 to 1300.

During the eleven weeks of branch training, each trainee receives instruction in subjects common to the entire battalion, and also learns the fundamentals of all elements of his arm or service. Of the 440 hours of branch training, 172 consist of common subjects, including 6 hours a week of maintenance of weapons and equipment; 5½ hours a week of physical training; one hour of drill, one of troop information and education, and one-half hour lecture by the chaplains. Eight hours of map reading are given in the first week of branch training, as a continuation of the same subject in the final weeks of basic; and other subjects include: mines and booby traps, principles of defensive combat, and protection of military information. On Friday or Saturday of each week, the company or platoon commander reviews the week's training and points out how it ties in with training in the week ahead. Daily conferences are held with the company and platoon training cadre, so that they are oriented and are prepared for the next step in the training program. Company officers, except on rare occasions, are with their companies, supervising the quality and scope of the instruction, and insuring that errors are corrected and that all trainees are given full information on the subject in hand. Company officers take a personal and direct interest in all the trainees under their command, especially those trainees who experience difficulty in becoming adjusted to Army life.

No attempt is made to develop specialists, except in the Ordnance platoon, where men are trained in one of four specialties. Signal platoon instruction, for example, trains each man to set up equipment and operate to a limited degree in the following fields: visual signaling, radio operation, radio maintenance, field wire systems (including switchboard operation, telephone construction, telegraph, teletype), panels, coding and decoding, and message center operation. In 37 hours, each trainee is developed to the point where he can code and decode at the rate of five words a minute.

The same principle is followed in training the Engineers, Armored, Quartermaster, Medical, Transportation and Chemical platoons. Infantry platoon training includes demonstration and firing of the battalion weapons. In field artillery training, the greatest number of hours is devoted to servicing the piece, and in antiaircraft to servicing the piece, to radar,

and to ammunition supply. In branch training, trainees fire the weapon peculiar to their arm or service.

The advantages of all-around branch training are that trainees, in completing their military obligation by service in the Regular Army or in the civilian components or by exercising any other UMT option, would have a broad general knowledge as a springboard for specialized training; and, as in the case of Signal Corps trainees, would be able to select the technical subject which most appeals to them as a vocation or a hobby in civilian life. The disadvantage is that, if an emergency came tomorrow, none of them would be immediately available as trained specialists.

No trainee, at the completion of his six-month training, is classified in a Military Occupational Specialty. Each is given a "potential MOS," included in his 201 file, indicating the specialty in which he is most likely to be trainable.

Six men in each company receive on-job training in lieu of branch training: three as cooks, one as clerk, one as artificer, and one as chauffeur. The cooks are on duty for all meals, and, if they later enlist, have an opportunity for advancement in the Army's food service program (see "Careers for Cooks," ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, March 1947).

Unit training, for the closing three-week phase of the program, is conducted on a company level where possible, and includes field exercises. The third week is devoted to a battalion demonstration by trainee platoons of the equipment and functions of the various arms and services.

Trainees who miss more than a month because of hospitalization, or for other unavoidable reasons, are transferred to a replacement training center. In the regular UMT program (if approved), it is contemplated that trainees in this category will make up lost time by transfer to a later contingent.

Members of the Pioneer platoon do not receive branch and unit training. Their special 22-week program is, in its entirety, approximately equivalent to the regular eight-week basic training. It includes additional hours of manual training, disciplinary drills, engineering construction, work in the hobby shop, and extra TIP periods.

On-job trainees do not receive branch and unit training. They are assigned to their specialties upon completion of basic training, and continue until the deprocessing week. In the regular UMT program it is expected that, upon completion of the six-month training period, on-job trainees who enlist in

the Regular Army or who elect to take an additional six-month training, will serve as replacements for cadre specialists.

The S-3 section of the Unit staff is set up on a divisional pattern, because one of the missions of the Experimental Unit is to demonstrate in capsule form how a UMT division would be trained in all the arms and services. Consequently, each of the arms and services is represented in the S-3 section by a training committee, composed of officers and enlisted specialists who assist S-3 in preparing training schedules, training aids, and training literature. Members of these training committees also supplement the training specialists on duty in the platoons, by assuming some of the instructional load. The Table of Organization is abnormally large, also, in the S-4 section and the Headquarters Commandant Section. In both instances, most of their responsibilities would normally be carried by a station complement and by the headquarters and service units. The public information office has an unusually large staff, because one of the missions of the UMT Experimental Unit is to inform the public; and the coverage required is that which ordinarily would be a divisional responsibility. The special services, troop information and education, and athletics and recreation special staff sections also have more personnel than would be required for a battalion, because of the emphasis placed on the off-duty program. Indeed, the entire special staff is abnormal for a battalion. The Table of Organization for the Experimental Unit provides a staff and training cadre which is 83 per cent as large as the trainee battalion; whereas, the UMT program would normally require a cadre only 43 per cent as large as the battalion.



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TRAINEES IN PROFILE

MESS, focal point in an Army day, is plentiful, well-prepared, and hot. A food service supervisor attached to the battalion insures a balanced ration and sees to it that food is tasty and attractive. Duncan Hines, connoisseur of eating establishments, came, ate, and was conquered. His familiar sign of indorsement is displayed on some of the mess halls.

Trainees and enlisted cadre dine together—family style—in company mess halls, and take their seats when given the word by the senior noncommissioned officer present. Steaming platters of food are placed on the tables by trainee waiters. A trainee noncommissioned officer presides at each table of ten. There is no loud-mouthing conversation or shouting. Manners are good and appetites tremendous. A man's capacity is the only limit to the amount of food he may have.

When finished, the trainee takes his soiled dishes to a clean-up table where he disposes of any refuse. Five receptacles are provided for this purpose, marked: bread, citrus, dessert, liquid and vegetables. Wasted food from a meal consumed by 160 men rarely exceeds two pounds. What waste there is, including kitchen refuse, is segregated in separate containers outside the building, for disposal to garbage contractors or for incineration. Thus trainees are taught one of the fundamentals of good housekeeping.

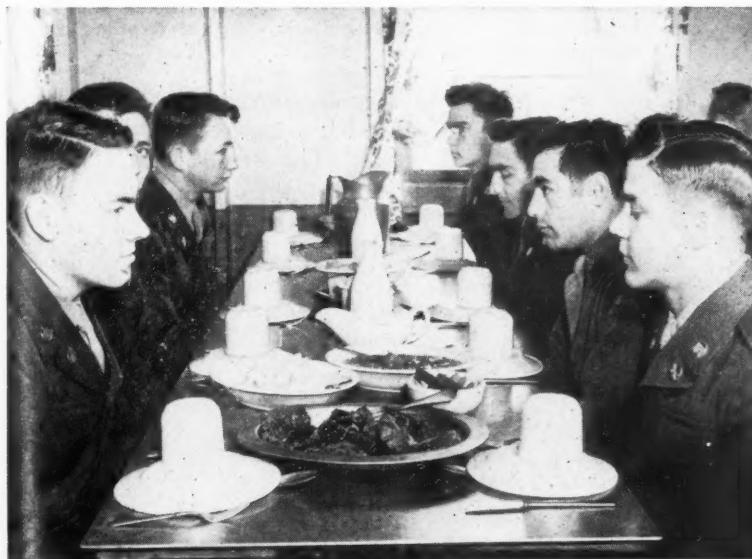
The only cadre personnel in the company mess service are four Army cooks. Trainees comprise the rest of the service personnel. Two of the three trainee on-job cooks are on duty each day, while the third relaxes from the long hours that cooking demands. Six trainee kitchen police and six trainee table waiters are detailed to the company mess daily as part of their training. A three-day tour of duty as table waiter, followed by a three-day tour as KP, completes each trainee's mess obligation for two months. Company messes measuring up to the required standards are awarded E flags for display in the mess halls during the ensuing week.

Trainees live in two-story barracks, with a platoon of 40 men and supervisory cadre occupying a barracks designed for 49 men. The barracks are newly painted and scrubbed, well-

aired and tidy. Uniforms are hung on racks behind the beds, with toilet articles and personal trivia arranged on shelves above. Each man has an Army footlocker for his extra military clothing and his personal belongings; and a standing steel locker for every two men is provided for athletic and civilian clothing. Electric floor plugs behind the beds make it possible for any man to play his own radio during off-duty hours. Men are not permitted to have pets, nor are there company mascots.

Rooms on the second floor, normally used by noncommissioned officers, have been converted into attractive day rooms, complete with curtained windows, writing tables, and easy chairs. Current magazines are racked at one end; and the troop information officer provides maps and news of current affairs.

Trainees are well-mannered; not only on formal occasions, but also when relaxed or off-duty. Salutes, hallmark of good manners, are snappy and are usually accompanied by "Good afternoon, sir." Trainees address each other and are addressed by cadre men by surname; except for those who wear the brassard of lance noncommissioned officers, who are addressed by proper grade. Actually, all trainees in the Experimental Unit have enlisted in the Regular Army, and are therefore designated on the records as privates.



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Food is plentiful and is served "family style."

There are three phases in the disciplinary program—the demerit system, the trainee court, and court-martial (summary, special and general). Courts-martial, however, apply only to trainees in the Experimental Unit in their dual role as trainees and military personnel. Under the UMT program as contemplated, trainee offenders, not being in the military establishment, would be punished under a Code of Conduct to be incorporated in the enabling legislation; or, if they committed non-military offenses, they would be turned over to civilian authorities for punishment.

Under the demerit system, trainees receive demerits for:

Failure to initial certain items on bulletin board	1
Improper care of individual equipment	1 to 5
Failure to arrange footlocker properly	1
Lateness at a formation	2
Gambling in the UMT area; first offense	5
Failure to know general and special orders	1 to 3
Failure to render proper military courtesy	1 to 6
Using obscene or vulgar language	1 to 5
Failure to meet personal hygiene standards	1 to 5
Hair not properly cut	1
Not properly shaven	1
Failure to study when required	1 to 3
Preventing others from studying	1 to 3
Dirty uniform	1 to 5
Failure to arrange uniform properly, improper or unauthorized wearing of uniform, unshined ornaments, or unshined shoes, each	1

Each trainee is permitted to accumulate five demerits in any week; and each demerit above that rates one hour of extra fatigue duty during off-duty time. The demerit list is posted on the bulletin board daily, and each trainee who has a demerit must initial his name on the list. All demerits are recorded in the company punishment book. As of 7 April, 34 per cent had exceeded at least once their allowance of 5 demerits a week; and 8 per cent had exceeded their allowance each week.

Offenses which are punishable by the Trainee Court are:

Committing a nuisance
Failure to repair to the proper place at the fixed time
Absence without leave for 24 hours or less
Failure to aid in general police of barracks or area
Gambling in UMT area; second offense
Disorderly conduct
Drunkenness
Creating a disturbance in barracks after Tattoo
Unsportsmanlike conduct in competition
Conduct prejudicial to the standards and reputation of the UMT Experimental Unit.

For violation of any of these, the trainee is brought before a Trainee Court on charges preferred by the company commander. Members of the court are appointed by the trainee noncommissioned officer who is senior in grade. The court consists of seven members from the trainee's own company, three of whom are senior to him. A trainee is trial judge advocate, and the accused is assigned or may select a trainee defense counsel. An officer sits with the court only to advise in matters of procedure. The findings of the court are, in effect, a recommendation to the company commander, who, for violations of the 104th Article of War, may either execute the judgment of the court, or remit the sentence in whole or in part.

A typical case was that of two trainees who were AWOL at bed check. The mother of one had visited the Unit on Sunday, and they had overstayed their reporting time. The trainee defense counsel pleaded "Guilty, with clemency," and made a stirring address to the court. In five minutes, the court had returned a verdict: "Guilty; sentenced to five days of hard labor and two days of restriction." There is nothing soft about the punishment which trainees impose upon themselves. Hard labor consists of work around the area, cleaning cosmoline from rifles, and similar disciplinary tasks; and restriction means giving up a treasured pass. The maximum sentence that may



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Self-government is the mission of the Trainee Court. An officer is present to supervise procedure, but has no vote.

be imposed is seven days of hard labor or seven days of restriction, or a lesser combination of the two. As of 7 April, trainee courts had tried 30 cases, resulting in three acquittals and 27 convictions.

At the end of each month, the three trainees in each company who have the fewest demerits receive three-day passes and letters of commendation from the commanding general; and at the conclusion of the training period, the three having the fewest demerits in each company form a reviewing party before whom the battalion is paraded; and each receives a special commendation.

Visiting newspaper representatives, who have a completely free hand in talking with trainees, sometimes sound out trainees for criticism of their officers. The usual reply is, "Why, he's OK; he's my platoon commander." And when asked how this training compares with basic training as some of them knew it for a brief interval before arriving at Fort Knox, the answer has been: "This is better. Here we are the same age and get along smoother." To which one trainee added, "And none of us are married;" a generality which is not strictly true, since 11 of the trainees are married.

Trainees come from all states of the union except Vermont and Delaware. Ohio has the largest representation, with 78; followed by Michigan with 71; Indiana has 52; Pennsylvania and Illinois 30 each; Texas 21. Alabama leads the southern



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states with 15; Georgia has seven and Mississippi five. Massachusetts, with 11, heads the New England list, with three from New Hampshire and one from Maine.

The great majority of the trainees have had some high school education or have graduated. The educational achievement reported on arrival showed that:

91 had finished grade school
397 had had some high school
140 had graduated from high school
36 had had some college training (about six per cent, compared to ten per cent throughout the Army)
None had graduated from college.

The trainees represent 65 diversified categories of civilian employment and activity. A substantial proportion, 265 in all, were students; 82 were laborers; 66 were automobile mechanics and drivers; 59 were farmers; 37 were clerks; 11 were seamen. Welders and machinists number 17; 19 have been cooks, bakers, or meat cutters. The gamut of employment, in which trainees were engaged prior to entering the service, ranges from laborer to teacher, and includes such diverse occupations as watch repairman, postal clerk, orchestra leader, furrier, delivery man, clerk, pharmacist, brick layer, waiter and painter.

In addition to evenings, trainees have free time on Wednesday afternoons, Saturday afternoons and Sundays. They may go off the post on pass (after the first four weeks of training), provided they return in time for bed check on Wednesdays and by 1900 on Sundays. Each trainee is inspected for cleanliness and smartness of uniform before leaving, so that he will not inadvertently misrepresent the Army; and he must give the address and telephone number of the USO, YMCA, hotel or home where he will spend the night. Frequent bus service takes trainees to Louisville and to nearby Elizabethtown. Civilian Advisory Committees in both cities offer entertainment and hospitality in the traditional Southern manner. Being Regular Army personnel, trainees may, if they wish, wear civilian clothes when on pass; but they seldom do, preferring the prestige of an Army uniform. There have been few reports of bad manners and none of disgraceful behavior.

It is the conviction of the commanding general that these men, being a cross section of American youth, have good instincts; that any apparent cynicism is only surface deep; that in each of them is a deep well of ambition and self-respect to be drawn on by the sympathetic and understanding leader.



TRAINEES OFF DUTY

TRAINEES are tireless. They play as hard as they work. When off duty they engage in sports or in educational programs; they work in the hobby shop; they play musical instruments, sing, or act; they run a trainee newspaper and produce radio shows; they attend movies, or go roller skating; or they read or study. Some take dancing lessons from the service club hostess, or attend her classes in etiquette. Periodically, there are UMT dances, with partners from nearby cities. Cadre and trainees alike participate in off-duty activities, without distinction of grade or service; and in sports, officers, cadre and trainees all form teams.

Athletic competition is at the platoon level, thus engaging the greatest number of men. Intercompany leagues are formed in softball, baseball, boxing and swimming. Individual instruction is given and teams are organized in tennis, archery, and riding. During inclement weather, the Sports Center offers a variety of table and floor games.

The athletic and sports program is designed to encourage men to participate in sports which they can enjoy in civilian life; so that the training at Fort Knox will be a springboard for healthy exercise through middle age. There is no attempt to create stars, strong men, or professional athletes. Men are taught the principles and rules of popular sports, and the skills peculiar to each. Much of the instruction is given on duty time, as part of the training, and at the squad level. Classes are continually held for cadre, so that they will be competent instructors, supervisors and judges. All facilities, except the Fort Knox roller skating rink, are nearby, and are adequate in number and variety, so that a trainee does not become discouraged by having to wait in line.

With good mess, well-planned military training, plenty of exercise, and minds at ease, most trainees put on muscle and weight. During a typical eight-week period, 75 per cent gained weight, 37 per cent of them gaining up to five pounds, and 28 per cent from 5 to 10 pounds. About 4 per cent have experienced no change in weight, and 21 per cent have lost weight, mostly less than five pounds. Twice a month, each

trainee is given a physical examination; and every three months is measured for height, weight, and girth. Physical examinations are in private; and there are no routine short-arm inspections, even upon arrival.

There have been no deaths, and only two accidents. The non-effective rate—sickness in quarters or in hospital—averaged 6.3 trainees per week during March, a heavy month. Cadremen during the same period averaged only 4.25 cases per week. Two factors account for the difference: cadremen are less likely to report minor cuts and pains, and are tougher physically from having had five more years of military service. The surgeon gives lectures on health, sanitation, and personal hygiene. Only one trainee contracted a venereal disease. He went AWOL for three days in a distant city, where his civilian background caught up with him.

Two chaplains, Catholic and Protestant, are on duty with the Unit. A Jewish rabbi visits the battalion frequently to assist a small group of men of his faith. As part of the training program, the chaplains give eighteen lectures on citizenship and two on sex hygiene; they also hold orientation classes during the first two weeks.

In describing the lecture phase of chaplains' program, semantics gets in the way. To officers who trained young men in the Citizens' Military Training Camps between wars, lectures on citizenship connote dull hours of government organization charts, and trite phrases dragged from eighth grade textbooks. In the Experimental Unit, citizenship lectures deal with the business of normal living in families and communities. And instruction in "morals" is not a sanctimonious homily, but a pointing up of the obvious—that human relations as expressed in the Golden Rule are worth attention and study. There is only a thin line between these subjects and the practice of true religious beliefs. The chaplains make it a simple and natural thing for a man to reach across that line for the religious and spiritual guidance he often craves.

During the first four weeks trainees are required to attend church regularly; or to attend a lecture on morals. Only one man chose the latter; and after the first Sunday, he switched to church. Jewish services are held regularly for the members of that faith. When church attendance became optional, simultaneous with the issuance of week-end passes, most of those remaining in camp, including cadremen, went to church. The

peak of optional attendance was 425, and a typical Sunday, 30 March, brought 189.

Among the trainees there are 145 Catholics, 10 Jews, and 508 Protestants, of whom 289 are church members and 219 attend church regularly. Protestant churches with the largest membership are: Baptist with 78, and Methodist with 64. Other denominations are: Lutheran 34, Presbyterian 17, Latter Day Saints 10, Christian 9, Christian Science, Church of God, and Evangelical 7 each; Congregational and Brethren 6 each; Pentecostal and Epistles 5 each; Church of Christ and Nazarene 3 each; Reformed, Community, Mennonite and United Brethren 2 each; Friends and Independent 1 each. Also, one each normally attends the United Church and Seventh Day Adventist services, but is not a member.

Soon after the arrival of the trainees, the chaplains write a friendly letter to each parent; and when a trainee is baptized, a letter goes from the chaplain to his pastor. Religious instruction is given to all who request it in off-duty time. Some 73 per cent of non-church members have requested religious instruction, and 80 out of 664 trainees have decided to join a church. Thirty-five trainees have asked for instruction in the Catholic Church, of whom 12 have made decisions for baptism and 14 for first communion (as of 7 April).

The offices of the chaplains are not in the chapel, where men seeking religious aid for the first time may be shy or embarrassed, but in the building which houses the Education Center. Men may meet the chaplains at any time, and two evenings a week are set aside for personal consultation.

The off-duty education program offers trainees every resource of the United States Armed Forces Institute: evening classes, correspondence courses, university extension courses, end-of-course tests, General Education Development tests, and educational advisory service. In addition to the troop information and education officers and their enlisted assistants, two civilians—one as instructor and one as counselor—are on duty from 1300 to 2000 daily, and during week-ends. As of 7 April, 14 trainees had completed high school graduation requirements; 174 had taken General Education Development tests; 130 had passed this test, 2 had failed to pass, and the remainder were in process. The General Education Development test, consisting of five two-hour tests in as many subject fields, measures the general knowledge of the applicant and establishes his

educational level. The results are recognized for credits by most schools and universities.

Evening classes, started during the early period when trainees were restricted to the area, had 150 enrollments. With establishment of the pass privilege, with counter attractions that come after pay day and with an increase in the tempo of the training program, enrollments dropped to an average of about 100 students. Evening courses, in order of popularity, are: auto mechanics, typing, radio repair and procedure, radio station techniques, bookkeeping, Spanish, and German.

One hundred and two trainees are taking 112 correspondence courses, of which the more popular are: mathematics, English, history, various technical subjects including the operation of small businesses, psychology, mechanical drawing, general science and Russian. Three officers, two cadre men and two trainees are taking university extension courses. Language record kits are available for foreign language study; a wide range of reference material is always at hand; and both the library and the information center provide quiet places for study.

Men are encouraged to consult with the educational adviser about their current and future plans; and a complete file is maintained of college catalogs and trade and vocational opportunity pamphlets. Counseling is done on an individual basis, and men are cautioned against making hasty or ill-considered decisions.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Lights of the Education Center burn nightly as trainees broaden their knowledge.

In all, 387 men have engaged in some phase of the education program, including 67 cadre men and 3 officers. Approximately 50 per cent of the trainees are continuing their education in one form or another.

One floor of the education building is converted into a Troop Information Center with easy chairs, curtains, and writing facilities. From 20 to 50 men visit the Information Center each evening. Road maps and publicity material from various states are displayed on the walls, along with world and regional maps, shoulder patch collections, and vocational opportunity posters. Daily clippings from the newspapers, and a world globe relating the news to the country of origin keep trainees posted on current affairs. Bookshelves are stocked with reference books, college catalogs, vocational guides and a complete set of USAFI textbooks.

The Trainee Information Program (TIP) is held once a week as part of the training schedule. TIP is held on a platoon basis and is conducted by the Unit TIP officer and three cadre men on his staff, rather than by company officers and their assistants. *Army Talk*, published weekly by the Troop Information and Education Division, War Department, is used as a basis for the presentations, with additional research and some rewriting being done by the TIP team. The most popular subject has been: "Atomic Warfare: What Effect Will it Have on Ground Combat Forces?" and the least popular were "The Inspector General's Department" and "Our National Guard," topics which furnish information rather than stimulate discussion. Discussions on the United Nations created considerable interest, although most trainees had insufficient background in the subject to enable them to participate. In addition to the regular TIP, prominent civic speakers from Louisville, secured through the cooperation of the Louisville Civilian Advisory Committee, address the battalion once a month.

Occasionally motion pictures, shown on a company level, are substituted for discussion periods; and once a month a quiz program is held in each company, based on previous TIP periods and on current events. Each platoon elects three trainees to compete in the quiz, the winners receiving extra three-day passes. Interest in TIP is stimulated through mimeographed announcements posted on company bulletin boards. A daily news bulletin also is published and distributed to all platoons.

The hobby shop occupies a two-story building, and is op-

erated by an assistant special services officer and four cadre-men. Instruction is given to individuals and small groups in leathercraft, woodworking, metalworking, painting (water-color, charcoal, oils), photography and gem cutting; and a trainee fisherman gives instruction in fly-tying. Tools and basic materials are supplied by the Special Services Division, War Department; and men may purchase additional materials at cost, often pooling their resources to do so. The finished products belong to the men who make them. Expert and novice alike find outlet for their talents and develop hobbies which may later become vocations.

The music department does not develop Rachmaninoffs and Benny Goodmans, but makes it possible for any man to learn the instrument of his choice, or to try for the trainee dance band. Fifty-five trainees have been auditioned for the band. A cadre of fourteen makes up the UMT orchestra and also instructs in all instruments. Singers are organized into a glee club, and selected volunteers are taught how to lead platoon singing in the barracks.

Under supervision of the public information officer, with funds provided by the Troop Information and Education Division, War Department, trainees edit and publish a weekly newspaper—the *UMT Pioneer*—four pages, illustrated, on smooth-finish paper. Each trainee receives a copy. In addition, copies are sent regularly to all parents, to public information officers, to the President's Commission on Universal Training, and to agencies in the War Department.

Upon the arrival of the trainee, and twice during his training, the public information officer sends a personalized story to his home town newspaper. Mats are prepared for newspapers in each state, containing an omnibus story and group photograph of the trainees from that state.

The public information officer also serves as liaison officer with the UMT Civilian Advisory Committee of Louisville. This Committee, selected by Governor Willis of Kentucky, is composed of prominent educators, lawyers, physicians and other civic leaders. In appointing the committee, Governor Willis cautioned the members: "Do not expect the Army to accomplish in six months what many parents have failed to accomplish in eighteen years."

Radio programs are presented twice a week from station WHAS, Louisville, consisting of one-half hour "live shows" produced by trainees, and fifteen-minute interviews with

selected trainees or their leaders. During Army Week, one group of trainees was sent to Schenectady, New York, to participate in a UMT television program.

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson heads the list of distinguished visitors, which includes also Under Secretary Kenneth C. Royall, General Jacob L. Devers; Lieutenant General Raymond S. McLain; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, and members of President Truman's Civilian Advisory Commission on Universal Training. Dr. Karl T. Compton is chairman of the commission, which includes the Honorable Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, Mr. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Mr. Samuel I. Rosenman, the Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, and Mr. Charles E. Wilson. Leaders in educational and religious fields, and groups from women's clubs and labor organizations also have visited the UMT Experimental Unit.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, learns at first hand what UMT trainees are doing.



Trainees become familiar with Army motor vehicles and basic weapons.



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

UMT AND THE FUTURE

THE idea of organizing an Experimental Unit—to demonstrate to the public and to the Army what Universal Military Training will be like if it is approved by the Congress as a national policy—originated with Dr. Arthur L. Williston, Citizens' Committee for Universal Military Training (Massachusetts Branch). That organization, significantly, is a direct descendant of the Military Training Camps Association which, between the wars, initiated and drafted the plan for the Citizens' Military Training Camps, stimulated the early passage of the Selective Service Act, and in the summer of 1940 initiated Business Men's Training Camps which were held in eight corps areas.

Dr. Williston presented his plan to the Director of Organization and Training, War Department General Staff, who forwarded it to the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, for study and recommendation. The plan, as revised by the latter, was approved in general by the Director of Organization and Training and was forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of War, the Honorable Howard C. Petersen. While many of the major features of the original plan are present in the Unit at Fort Knox, several changes were required in order to make the plan conform to the War Department policy of training men basically in the elements of the arms and services, rather than training them initially as specialists in guided missiles, radar and other advanced techniques. The detailed plan of the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, was issued on 30 October, slightly amended on 20 November 1946, and became the working guide of Brig. Gen. John M. Devine upon activation of the UMT Experimental Unit in late November.

Anticipating the possibility of the Congress approving the War Department proposal for an initial six-month training period, the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, prepared a detailed plan for UMT on a national basis. Some of the major features, as projected under this plan, would include: The selection of 21 Army posts, each to be devoted exclusively to Universal Military Training; the distribution of

these selected posts in relation to population, so that each Army Area would contain one or more; the assignment of trainees to UMT training installations in Army Areas where they reside, except that, for certain types of training, trainees might have to be sent into adjoining Army Areas; and the relation of the type of training provided (artillery, engineers, and so forth) to the types of National Guard and Reserve units in which a majority of the trainees would complete their training after six months at camp.

An important feature of the proposed plan is the early and careful selection and training of staff and cadre personnel. Executive officers and their staffs would start rehabilitation of the Army posts and procurement of equipment and supplies nine months before arrival of the trainees; and division and regimental commanders and their staffs and enlisted cadres would report during the seventh month prior to the opening. After a brief period of organization and orientation, many of the officers and enlisted men of the cadres would be sent to appropriate service schools for additional training; and the training cadre would be given intensive training in leadership and methods of instruction, partly by lecture and demonstration and partly by the on-job method. Two months before the arrival of the trainees, all staff and cadres would reassemble at their proper posts and prepare for reception and training of the UMT contingents.

UMT would involve a two-year tour of duty for the selected officers, and only enlisted cadre would be assigned who had six months to serve after the arrival of the trainees, or who intended to reenlist. It is estimated that a cadre of 80,000 officers and men would be required initially. The entire national UMT plan would probably be undertaken in progressive steps, and might not come to full operation until a year or more after its initiation. The 80,000 cadre would be sufficient for the progressive plan, and attrition among the original cadre would be offset by increments of selected trainees who would have enlisted in the Regular Army and who would have received advanced training in appropriate schools.

It is estimated that, out of approximately a million young men a year who are qualified and available for Universal Military Training, 150,000 will enlist in one of the regular services; 432,000 annually (when the plan is in full operation) would be trained by Army Ground Forces, with the remainder of the physically fit divided between the Navy and the Air

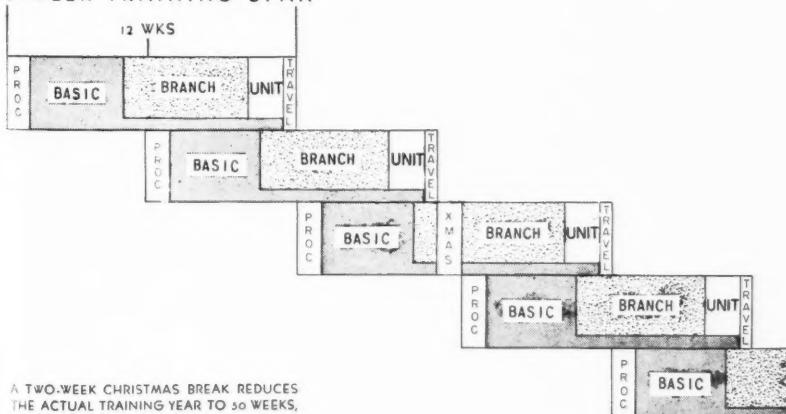
Force (assuming Congressional approval of unification of the armed forces). These 432,000 would arrive at the selected posts in quarterly increments of 108,000. The projected plan calls for a two-week break in the entire program for Christmas holidays, making a 50-week training year. The arrival of trainee increments would be so staggered that cadre for basic training would pass from one increment to the next; and the same procedure would hold for branch and unit training. In this way, specialist trainers would be used to the fullest extent.

Army Ground Forces trainees would be organized into divisions of 17,000-man strength, each division containing two Infantry regiments, one Artillery regiment, one Armored-Ordnance, one Engineer-Signal, and one composed of Quartermaster, Transportation, Medical and Special Training Units. There would be appropriate station complements, headquarters and service companies, band, and school troops. Each regiment would contain four battalions, each battalion four companies, and each company four platoons. As planned now, the strength of a regiment would be 143 officers, 5 warrant officers, 502 enlisted men and 2807 trainees. About 10 per cent of the trainees would be Negroes, organized generally in composite battalions and higher units. Trainees would be assigned to Army, Navy or Air Force in such a way that

FLOW OF INDUCTION AND TRAINING

(TYPICAL CYCLE)

25-WEEK TRAINING SPAN



A TWO-WEEK CHRISTMAS BREAK REDUCES
THE ACTUAL TRAINING YEAR TO 50 WEEKS,
OR 25 WEEKS PER TRAINING SPAN

each major force would receive a true cross section. UMT Selective Service Boards would classify all trainees in advance, so that the most appropriate initial assignment might be accomplished; and the Army Classification System would further classify them upon their arrival.

The selection and training of cadres well in advance would solve a serious problem that confronted the commander of the UMT Experimental Unit. In this instance, too many cadremen were selected without due regard for the importance of the assignment; and less than half of them had reported when the first trainees arrived. This condition, and the late delivery of some of the training aids and equipment, was soon remedied, and would not occur under the proposed plan.

The designation of posts exclusively for UMT would solve a morale problem that is likely to arise when seasoned troops are trained on the same post with young men who are not members of the military establishment.

Another problem that confronted the Experimental Unit would be solved by providing branch and unit training in units sufficiently large to justify the required overhead personnel and special equipment, and large enough to make possible training at the battalion and regimental level.

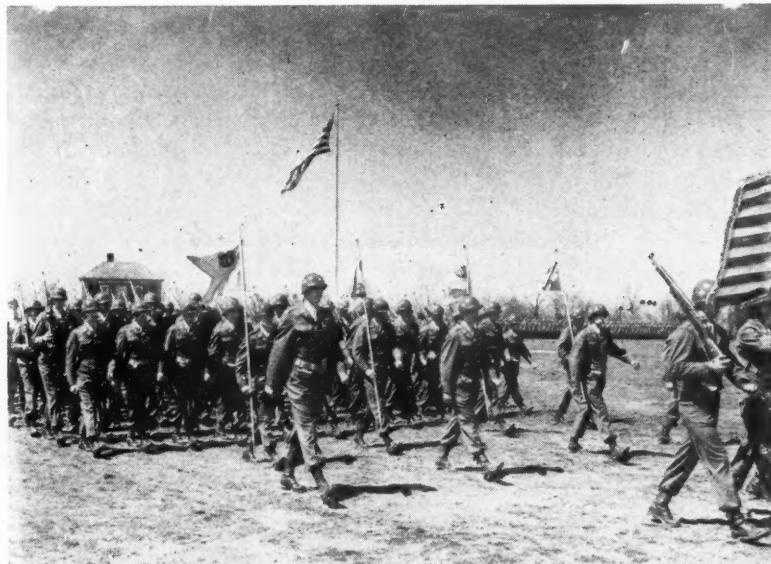
Universal Military Training would pose a psychological problem not present in the Experimental Unit. Instead of trainees being actual Regular Army enlistees, as in the Unit at Fort Knox, they would be young men who are present by the compulsion of law. It is inconceivable that the program—training and off-duty—as demonstrated by the Experimental Unit would fail to meet with the same hearty response from 90 per cent of the trainees. The intractable small per cent would present a problem in leadership that would challenge the most skillful officers and noncommissioned officers, and would call for leaders who have mature judgment and courage. The Army, including the civilian components, can provide that kind of leadership—and it will. For, if Congress approves Universal Military Training, this will be one of the most important missions the Army has undertaken in its long history.

The effect on the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps would be far reaching. With hundreds of thousands of young men who have been trained up to high standards filling out the civilian components, the Guard and Reserve

would experience a much-needed revitalization. Their leaders, in all echelons, would have the opportunity they have long sought to conduct an intensive training program with full complements of troops who are alert, informed, and ambitious, and who would have received their basic training before joining the civilian components.

It is a reasonable assumption that thousands of trainees, finding military life to their liking, would gravitate into the regular service also, thus solving, to some extent at least, the problem of maintaining the Army through voluntary enlistments.

What do old-timers in the military establishment think of the Experimental Unit? One UMT sergeant explained to a friend: "It's just that we're doing what we were supposed to be doing ten or fifteen years ago." A master sergeant and a first sergeant from another outfit, after messing with the trainees, reported that they found no lack of enthusiasm for the unit. "The trainees are interested in their training, and they like it." A UMT first sergeant who saw some of the nastiest fighting overseas said: "These fellows are better



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

The UMT battalion passes in review in the Army Day parade.

trained and in better condition than the others." "Two cadre-men told me, quietly and plainly," writes a visiting junior officer, "that this is the way the Army ought to be run."

The UMT Experimental Unit is not perfect. It is no more perfect than our achievement of democracy. Yet, like democracy, it is an approach to the decent and self-respecting way of life.

Furthermore, it sets the pattern for our national security.

AID

A Report on Universal Military Training

This special section has been prepared in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained on request to the Editor, Army Information Digest, Army Information School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

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MILITARY MISSIONS AT WORK

By

COLONEL NILS O. OHMAN

EVERBODY reads in the newspapers about military missions; and occasionally somebody hears about a "friend of a guy I know who got a fat assignment on some kind of military mission to South America." But very few people, in or out of the service, know anything about such missions. Usually they are thought of, vaguely, as being connected somehow with ambassadors, diplomats, attaches, and a gay, glittering life in some foreign capital. It just doesn't work that way.

United States military missions are not sent out at the whim of this country, but only at the request of a foreign government. The mission, from the time it is established, is in the employ of that government; and the contract usually specifies that mission members are to carry out the wishes of the foreign Minister of Defense, or similar official. The mission is not connected with the Office of the Military Attaché (See "No Glamour—No Daggers," **ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST**, May 1947), but is an entirely separate unit.

No two missions are alike. They vary in size, from one officer each in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama, to the Peruvian Aviation Mission, consisting of seventeen officers and ten enlisted men. There is no set pattern for their organization, since each mission is tailored to meet the needs and requests of the host government. Generally, however, they are so staffed that the members can give comprehensive in-

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struction to the foreign army in United States military methods and techniques.

The mission operates as a unit, with all of its activities closely supervised and coordinated by the Chief of Mission; but individual members have wide responsibilities within their own specialties. Although there is always a mission headquarters, or common office, in the host "War Department" building, each member normally attaches himself to the office of his counterpart in the foreign army. The artillery member of the mission, for example, would work closely with the Chief of Artillery of the host army.

The primary function of mission members is to give instruction, but they also spend considerable time in the field, observing maneuvers and making studies, surveys, and reports for the host government. Their lectures are delivered mainly to instructors of the host army, rather than directly to troops. Needless to say, at least a working knowledge of the language is usually required. Appropriate training manuals and other instructional materials are translated and prepared in this country, before the mission leaves; and additional training materials, as needed, are translated and published on the spot.

Members must be extremely well-versed in their specialties, and must be versatile; for they often find it necessary to handle unfamiliar types of equipment. One South American army, for example, uses five different types of rifles. There is presently a plan to standardize, so far as feasible, the military equipment used by all countries in the western hemisphere; but until that is accomplished, mission members concentrate on the use of available equipment and on generalized training in tactics, organization, and instructional techniques.

Missions are administered by the Plans and Operations Division, War Department General Staff. Negotiations for their establishment, however, are carried on at the diplomatic level. Representatives of the War and State Departments meet with representatives of the host government for the purpose of formulating a contract, or Executive Agreement, which sets forth in some detail the conditions under which the mission will operate. Normally, the host government pays for the transportation of mission members, their dependents, household goods, and private automobiles.

For the duration of the contract, normally four years with

renewable option, the host government is obligated not to employ any other foreign personnel for the purpose of military instruction. Mission members usually are detailed for two and a half years; but in certain instances they are rotated sooner because of climatic rigors. In some countries, members are given equivalent or higher rank in the host army. For example, Lt. Col. John F. Greco, FA, Director of the Military Academy of the National Guard of Nicaragua, is an honorary brigadier general in the Nicaraguan National Guard; and the contract for the Ground Mission to Bolivia not only provides for honorary rank but also stipulates that United States mission officers may wear the Bolivian Army uniform. In all cases, mission members receive pay from the host government, in addition to their pay and allowances in the United States Army.

While negotiations for the contract are under way, separate action is taken to determine the composition of the mission. The needs of the foreign army are analyzed, by both our military experts and their own. In some cases, unfortunately, budgetary limitations preclude the assignment of as many mission members as are deemed desirable. The specific qualifications of mission members are listed, and the War Department screens the Army for candidates. Personnel selected should have superior or excellent efficiency ratings; and most Latin American countries prefer that officers be graduates of the Command and General Staff College, with combat experience. After suitable candidates have been selected, their names are presented to the State Department, for submission to the host government. Upon receipt of formal acceptance, the War Department assigns the members to mission duty.

Only three missions are now operating outside the western hemisphere—in Iran, China, and the Philippines—although Congress, in 1942, granted the President emergency authority to send military missions to any country in the world. Most of our missions are in the Latin American countries; and these give the most representative example of the operation of a mission.

The outbreak of World War II caused the United States to inventory its list of friends throughout the world. When the spotlight fell on Latin America, it was obvious that some European governments had been expending great effort south of our border, and had become entrenched to a degree that

was dangerous to the military security of the United States. The greatest penetration was accomplished by Germany, in spite of the fact that treaties following World War I forbade her to send military missions to foreign countries. This was done by various means and subterfuges. Chile, Colombia, and Bolivia were influenced by German teaching; and from 1929 to 1940, Germany operated an airline, completely covering Colombia (SCADTA), that put German pilots and airplanes within easy striking distance of the Panama Canal. Italy and France also had military missions in various countries; and their influence is apparent even today in the close-order drill and tactics of some Latin American armies.

The military necessity for securing our southern flank and a desire to become genuine good neighbors and to orient Latin American armies to United States military techniques led the War Department to embark on a long-range program of indoctrination and standardization. The first step was to destroy the prewar myth that continental armies are the finest in the world, and to convince Latin American nations that our own Army could provide better professional assistance and instruction. In that way, we could hope to replace continental military missions with our own.

Authority for establishing United States military missions in Latin America was granted by Public Law 247, 69th Congress (1926). However, only a few had been sent (mostly naval) prior to 1939. When Latin American governments were subsequently approached, they were found to be very receptive; and the program eventually resulted in the establishment of United States military missions or co-missions in all South American and Central American republics, with the exception of Uruguay.

Since the Latin American armies have been in operation for many years, each country has evolved certain military patterns and customs which suit its particular needs. Mission organization is adapted, therefore, to the country served. The mission to Bolivia, with its current instructional program, is typical. It consists of:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, GSC (INF): Chief of Mission, adviser to Minister of National Defense and to Chief of Staff.

CAPTAIN, ORDNANCE: Technical adviser to Transport Section, Ministry of Defense; instructor in Motors at Military Academy, two hours weekly; agent officer; Mission adjutant.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, INFANTRY: Director of Tactical Train-

ing at Military Academy; Chief of Infantry and Weapons Section; instructor in: Organization and Tactics of Infantry, two hours weekly; Infantry Weapons (cadet course), six hours weekly; Infantry Weapons (officer course), three hours weekly.

MAJOR, SIGNAL CORPS: Director of National Signal School; instructor in Signal Tactics and Techniques, School of Arms, two hours weekly; instructor in Cryptography and Signal Tactics at Command and Staff School, two hours weekly. (The Signal School, although not yet functioning, has had 10 student officers designated but not yet present. Using a progressive system of education, the School will conduct simultaneous courses for enlisted and officer personnel. Ample space has been provided and school troops will be made available.)

MAJOR, INFANTRY: Chief of Infantry Section, School of Arms; instructor in Infantry Tactics and Techniques, two hours weekly; instructor in Infantry Weapons, six hours weekly; instructor in Tank and Antitank Tactics, one hour weekly; Mission supply officer.

MAJOR, FIELD ARTILLERY: Chief of Artillery Section, School of Arms; instructor in Artillery Tactics and Techniques, six hours weekly; Methods of Instruction, two hours weekly; English, two hours weekly; Motors, two hours weekly; Logistics, one hour weekly.

MAJOR, VETERINARY CORPS: Director of National Remount and Breeding Depot; instructor in Animal Management, School of Arms, one hour weekly.

MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS: Chief of Engineering Section, School of Arms; will conduct two hours instruction weekly during second semester; now organizing Engineering instruction in Military Academy.

In addition, the mission includes a master sergeant (Infantry) as assistant to the Infantry and Artillery instructors, and a technical sergeant (Signal Corps) as Signal assistant. To assist in the instructional program, and simultaneously to receive instruction, ten Bolivian officers have been designated auxiliary professors.

If an aviation mission is desired, it usually is sent as a separate unit. Currently, missions are about equally divided between Ground and Air. There are two combined Ground-Air missions now in South America; but this practice is being discouraged.

Much of the success of Latin American military missions may be attributed to the fact that mission duty is voluntary.

Mission personnel, if they are to be of value, must have a genuine liking and respect for the Latin American people. They are representatives of the American way of life; and Latin Americans judge "the colossus of the North" by the behavior of the personnel they see.

Our military missions have been effective in raising military standards throughout the Latin American countries. In addition, their military engineers are concerned, as are ours, with improvement of rivers and harbors, roads and railroads, air-fields, and other civilian facilities; and our missions have aided in this work. There is, too, the ever present problem of improving sanitation and reducing disease; and our missions have helped immeasurably in this direction. Finally, many Latin American countries have compulsory military training. Under the general guidance of our missions, the citizen soldiers are taught trades and skills which are of material benefit to the country's economy when those soldiers return to civilian life.

Mission life is not always easy. Some Latin American countries are in the throes of inflation; and our own shortage of consumer goods is reflected in their economy, sharpened by the transportation difficulties. In most countries, on the other hand, domestic service is readily available at a modest rate of pay, according to our standards; and recreation and work facilities are pleasant. Moreover, diplomatic privileges and freedom from imposts are accorded most mission personnel.

Our soldiers find Latin American military personnel friendly, exceedingly cooperative and really desirous of learning. Substantial progress has been made in teaching our military doctrines and practices, including such basic subjects as sanitation, infantry tactics and techniques, aviation techniques, use of field manuals and consolidation of regulations. It is believed by many that continued exposure to our military thought and practices will materially reduce the possibility of revolutions and *coup d'etats*; and that stabilized, well-trained, and enlightened military establishments will contribute to political stability in the western hemisphere.

HISTORY THROUGH A THOUSAND EYES

By

COLONEL A. F. CLARK, JR.

WHEN histories of previous wars were written, authors groaned under the weight of hundreds of pounds of documents. Today the Historical Division of the War Department Special Staff, in undertaking the writing of the *History of U. S. Army in World War II*, is faced with the stupendous task of digesting literally carloads of documents. Source material from the European theater alone weighs more than 34 tons, and the material from the entire Army at present occupies some 35,000 square feet of space in The Pentagon.

With a schedule calling for more than a hundred volumes, of which the first is already at the Government Printing Office, the immense war history project is unique in the annals of historical writing. Designed primarily as a reference work rather than as a popular summarization, it will present to the Army, to scholars, and to the interested public a detailed and trustworthy record of all important phases of the war, embracing operational, administrative, and technical aspects.

Lacking the perspective that only time can give, it will not be a final or definitive history, but rather a broad factual foundation for further specialized research and study. Written with the sense of immediacy gained from direct observation, and backed by the authority of all official sources, it will give to the Army an enormous mass of knowledge which can be utilized in many ways—as a basic text in schools, as an encyclopedia at posts, as a handbook for the technical services, as a bible of precedents in the War Department, as an inspiration to combat leaders, and, ultimately, through its preservation of

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experience gained by the costly method of trial and error, as a saver of the taxpayer's money.

The project, established by presidential directive in 1942, was organized, of necessity, on a decentralized basis. As the project took form in August 1943 under the general supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, a plan was set up to divide the material according to subject matter into a series of sets of volumes. Thus, the history of the Army Air Forces when published will comprise a set of numbered volumes in a sub-series of the overall work, enabling persons interested in this particular phase to obtain the desired volumes without having to purchase the entire set.

The writing of a history of this magnitude required the best talent available, and the services of many professional historians of high academic standing were procured. While many served in uniform during the war, the civilian flavor of the project was maintained by having the chief historian, a civilian, on virtually equal status with the division chief. During the war, soldier-historians journeyed to all battle fronts, often collecting information under fire, as combat reporters. Upon demobilization, many were hired on a Civil Service basis to continue the work.

To obtain the widespread coverage necessary for such a complex project, a far-flung organizational network was established. Historical offices operated at all focal points of the Army, in the headquarters of technical and administrative services and throughout top echelon combat branches. Thousands of people were utilized on a part-time basis. The historical office of a single Army in the field, for example, might be limited to seven or eight officers and 20 enlisted men, but hundreds of others would assist in a part-time capacity in the lower units.

Monthly After Action Reports, required of every organization, flowed into the higher echelons. Supplementing this information was a program of on-the-spot coverage by specially trained historians from higher headquarters. Early in the war, the Historical Division established its right to have access to all classified material and to be permitted to attend staff conferences at which future action was planned. With this background knowledge of contemplated moves, historians were in a position to plan their coverage to best advantage.

At the taking of Okinawa, members of an historical unit landed with the Tenth Army. Of the twelve historians involved

in the operation, one officer and three enlisted men were wounded. To cover the operation, the historians used a three-sided technique, consisting of battle observation, utilization of After Action Reports, and the interviewing of combat personnel of key units. Interviews conducted over the actual battle terrain enabled the historians to check the accuracy of their information and to obtain a wealth of color and detail. Writing of the volume was begun on Okinawa, continued in Hawaii, and completed in Washington, where the manuscript received editorial processing, including the insertion of War Department planning material not available in the field. The history will appear as an unsigned volume in the Pacific series, with special acknowledgment to its writing team of seven members. In this respect it will differ from the other volumes, the majority of which will be signed by individuals. It is the policy of the Historical Division to give full recognition to the individual author wherever possible.

The original schedule called for 120 volumes to be completed within five years of the war's termination; but because of shortages in personnel, the work will take seven years, with the total number of volumes probably reduced to about 100. Nine are expected to be completed during the fiscal year of 1947 and 35 the following year.

The first two books scheduled for publication were written by Dr. Kent Roberts Greenfield, Chief Historian, and his former associates in the Historical Section, Army Ground Forces, and cover organization, procurement, and training aspects of Ground combat personnel. Another volume of the Army Ground Forces series is scheduled for publication this year, as well as four volumes dealing with the war in the Pacific, an account of Army activities in the Middle East, and a volume on procurement in the Quartermaster series.

Volumes, uniformly bound, will average 400 pages in length, and will be illustrated with photographs, maps, charts, and graphs. Estimated publishing cost is \$8000 for 3000 copies of each title. The majority of the books will be distributed within the Army, and will be published by the Government Printing Office. A few volumes covering the operational phases may be reprinted by private agencies. Individuals, civilian or military, who desire to purchase these books will be able to do so through the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The bulk of subject matter tends to fall into two general categories—activities in the zone of interior and operations in the theaters, including those of Air and Ground combat forces, administration, planning, and logistics. The tentative breakdown of this material according to series and contemplated number of volumes follows:

<i>Series Title</i>	<i>No. of Volumes</i>	<i>Coverage</i>
Army Ground Forces	4	All phases.
Army Service Forces	7	Excluding technical services.
Army Air Forces	7	Including separate Air operations, especially strategic bombing.
War Department	5	Including high command, general and special staffs, Offices of the Secretary of War.
Mediterranean	6	All phases.
European War	8	All phases.
Pacific War	12	All phases.
China-Burma-India	3	All phases.
Africa-Middle East	2	Including the Persian Gulf Command.
Defense of the Americas	2	Including Caribbean, Eastern and Western Defense Commands, Alaskan Department, U. S. Army Forces in Central Canada, land-based air operations in defense of the United States.
Transportation Corps	4	All phases, including overseas
Corps of Engineers	4	" " " "
Ordnance Department	4	" " " "
Quartermaster Corps	4	" " " "
Signal Corps	4	" " " "
Chemical Corps	4	" " " "
Medical Department	8	" " " "
Special Studies	7	Including WAC, chronology, statistical summary and final report on training.

Six separate studies comprise *The Organization of Ground Combat Troops*, the first volume to be published. One study is devoted to the origin of the Army Ground Forces, another to a statistical analysis, and the remaining four to the technical problems of mobilization, of reorganization of troops for combat, of organization and training of new combat elements, and of the role of the Ground forces in redeployment.

Distribution will include, among other agencies, certain Army schools, posts, camps, and stations, ROTC units, Administrative and Technical Services, divisions of the War Department,

military attaches, and appropriate organizations of the Armies, Air Forces, and theaters.

Although the operational phases of the history will command the greater general interest, the studies of logistics, which comprise an estimated two-thirds of the total work, will have the greater value to the Army in the future. New weapons may render obsolete certain of the operational studies, but the techniques of supply and administration tend to remain the same. By capitalizing on the experience gained from World War II, the Army will be in a position to save great amounts of money and millions of man-hours in any future war.

Among the subsidiary missions of the Historical Division is the preparation for publication of selected records of World War I. The historical section set up during that war had to be abandoned when the Congress curtailed Army funds, but a nucleus was maintained in the Army War College and was transferred to the Historical Division. Present plans call for this history to be finished in July 1948.

Other duties of the Division include the providing of an historical reference service for the Army; the preparation of manuscript material for the various Army schools; and the writing of staff reports. While much of the actual writing of the *History of U. S. Army in World War II* has been done on a decentralized basis within the branches and services, the Historical Division maintains a staff of 58 civilian writers, researchers, editors, and planners to carry out its many duties at its headquarters.

Most of the volumes covering the operational side of the war will contain hundreds of selected examples of small-unit action. They are expected to be especially valuable in the teaching of platoon and company leaders in Army schools. Twelve monographs in the *American Forces in Action* series have already been published, with an additional two scheduled for the immediate future. The following monographs, which will be part of the combat volumes, have been circulated free to soldiers wounded in the particular actions which they cover, and are on sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., as follows:

To Bizerte	\$.45	Omaha Beachhead	\$1.50
Papuan Campaign .....	.50	The Admiralties .....	.40
Salerno .....	.55	Makin .....	.35
Volturno .....	.35	Guam .....	.35
Merrill's Marauders .....	.40	Small Unit Actions	1.25
The Winter Line .....	.25	St. Lo	1.25

ARMY SCHOOLING FOR CIVILIAN COMPONENTS

By

MAJOR ROBERT B. MCBANE

THOUSANDS of National Guard and Reserve officers and enlisted men may attend Army schools this year under quotas established by the War Department. Hundreds already are taking refresher, associate, and regular courses. It is expected that appropriations, comparable to those for the current fiscal year, will permit similar quotas for the fiscal year 1948 and for the continuing future.

There are separate programs for the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps, somewhat differently administered. In the case of the ORC, the Commanding General, AGF, allots the quotas not only to AGF schools but also to the Administrative and Technical Services schools, the latter quotas being based on bulk allotments of vacancies determined by the Chiefs of the services concerned. In the National Guard plan, Army Ground Forces, after having broken down the bulk allotments from the Administrative and Technical Services, allots quotas to the War Department National Guard Bureau, which administers the program.

National Guard officers and enlisted men are recommended for school attendance by their local commanders. Applications are forwarded for approval to the National Guard Bureau through the State or Territory Adjutant General and the Army commander. When approved by the War Department, the Adjutant Generals of States and Territories are authorized to publish orders sending the individuals to the appropriate schools. National Guard personnel are not recalled to active duty by the War Department, but are placed on temporary duty by the State or Territory for the purpose of school

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attendance. They draw full pay and allowances, the funds being provided by the National Guard Bureau.

Organized Reserve Corps personnel are recalled to active duty for attendance at Army schools under orders directing them to return to inactive duty status at completion of the course. They receive full pay and allowances. Quotas are allocated to the six Armies by Headquarters, AGF; and final selection is made by Army commanders.

Officers of the civilian components are given the same constructive school credits that active duty officers receive under WD Circular 62, 1947. This plan gives school credit equivalents to officers based on experience gained or ability demonstrated between 7 December 1941 and 31 December 1945. Thus, many wartime officers have an opportunity to attend higher level schools without completing lower level schooling.

Courses are available to members of the civilian components in all Army schools up to and including the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Often the applicant has a choice of taking the regular course, in a particular school and subject, or a shorter associate course designed especially for the civilian components. Reserve personnel may also be utilized in short active duty periods of on-job training in Replacement Training Centers, Regular Army units, Army school and ROTC staffs, and in higher headquarters, including the War Department.

Members of the inactive Reserve and of non-federally recognized National Guard units are not eligible for schooling under this program. ORC personnel who are selected must pass a physical examination. This is not required for the Guard.

Present quotas provide for the enrollment of approximately 2000 Reserve officers and 1000 National Guard officers in regular and short courses in schools of the AGF and the Administrative and Technical Services. Special one-week and two-week refresher courses also have been established at AGF schools, including the Command and General Staff College, for field grade and general officers. Quotas for these courses are 790 Reserve and 325 National Guard officers. Other refresher-type courses may be established, as needed. On-job training at Replacement Training Centers will be available to 416 Reserve officers of company grade. These training periods will be from 12 days duration, exclusive of travel time, to 30 days, including travel time, and will consist mainly of branch immaterial duty in training companies, as

platoon leaders and assistant instructors. No quotas have been authorized for this type of training for National Guard officers during the 1947 fiscal year.

Specially qualified officers may be detailed for on-job training for periods of 60 to 90 days with War Department staff divisions; Headquarters, AGF; offices of the Chiefs of Administrative and Technical Services; Army and Corps headquarters; school staffs and faculties; and similar installations. Quotas under this plan are incomplete, but, as of 15 April, 16 Reserve officers have been requested by War Department staff divisions, 142 by the four Ground service schools, 117 by the Transportation Corps, 230 by the Chemical Corps, 192 by the Corps of Engineers, and 52 by the Signal Corps.

Two other types of on-job training will be available to ORC personnel, although quotas have not yet been set. Officers of the Ground arms may be detailed for fifteen days' duty with combat teams or larger units of the Regular Army; and officers of the Administrative and Technical Services may be detailed for fifteen days to battalion and company-size units. Specialized Reserve officers may be granted 15 to 90 days' active duty periods as instructors at ROTC institutions and summer camps, or for detail to National Guard units during field training periods.

Enlisted quotas are not yet complete, but as of 15 April provision has been made for attendance at service schools of nearly 200 Reserve and 500 National Guard enlisted men. This is in addition to the plan, recently announced, to send Reserve and National Guard enlisted men to the Army Officer Candidate School, where civilian components will be allotted quotas of five per cent of each class enrollment. Upon successful completion of the course, Guard and Reserve graduates will be commissioned in the ORC and may elect to remain on active duty or return to civilian status. (See "Officer Procurement for the Future," ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, May 1947.) All Army service schools for enlisted personnel are open to the National Guard and eventually will be available to the ORC. For example, 70 enlisted men from the National Guard of the Department of Puerto Rico have been selected to attend Army Cooks and Bakers Schools.

Reserve enlisted men also may be called to active duty for on-job training similar to that described for officers. Quotas have been established for more than 1600 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps for 30 to 90 days' on-job training:

Quartermaster Corps 696; Adjutant General's Department 384; Medical Corps (for duty in General Hospitals) 224; Corps of Engineers 168; Chemical Corps 81; Signal Corps 80.

Schooling of Air components of the Guard and Reserve will be administered on a pattern similar to the Ground programs. As of 15 April, the National Guard has quotas for 76 officers to attend various courses at the Air University, and 72 officers and 600 enlisted men to study at technical schools in the Air Training Command system. The Air Reserve has sent 16 officers to the Command and General Staff College, 54 to the Air Command and Staff College, and 33 to the Air University. Additional quotas for this fiscal year provide for 40 officers to take branch immaterial courses at AGF schools, in addition to quotas for the Air University. Enlisted quotas will be announced later.

Quotas for the fiscal year 1948, beginning 1 July 1947, will be announced later. Quotas for the various schools for the fiscal year 1947 were allotted as follows:

SCHOOL	OFFICERS		ENLISTED MEN	
	NGUS	ORC	NGUS	ORC
Command and General Staff Coll.	65	135	...	...
Infantry	339	649	150	...
Airborne Branch .....	...	150	...	...
Artillery	214	421	110	...
Sea Coast Branch	16	27	...	...
AAA Guided Missiles Branch ..	32	68	20	...
Ground General	19	61	...	...
Armored	74	88	45	...
Military Police	32	85	...	57
Chaplain	16	17	...	...
Adjutant General	21	34	...	...
Army Information	20	...	...	...
Finance	7	10	...	...
Signal	7	13	...	...
Chemical	42	34	70	...
Transportation	11	24	59	129
Engineers	40	85	...	...
Quartermaster	10	20	...	...
Ordnance	3	5	...	...
TOTALS	968	1926	454	186

Most of the associate basic and associate advanced courses are 12 to 14 weeks in length, while some of the specialist courses run more than 18 weeks. Regular courses are considerably longer. No quotas have yet been established for Reserve officers to attend Army service schools above the Command and General Staff College level.

INTRODUCTION TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

*One of a series of articles
describing the missions and
functions of agencies of the
War Department.*

ADMINISTRATIVE CLEARING HOUSE

By

COLONEL BRUCE EASLEY, JR.

WITH approximately 4000 pieces of correspondence pouring into its offices daily from soldiers in the field, from their relatives, friends, and Congressmen, and from other sources, the Personnel Actions Branch of the Adjutant General's Office acts as the administrative clearing house for the entire Army. It takes action on special appeals for relief from active duty; it performs the functions of a liaison center in the search for AWOLs; it disseminates information on casualties; it processes promotions and explains rights and benefits; in fact, it handles a variety of problems ranging from the routine to the most complicated.

The Personnel Actions Branch receives a large bulk of civilian mail addressed to the War Department. When a fond parent writes to inquire why his son has not been made a corporal, when a wife complains that her husband has been neglectful in the support of his family, when a Congressman demands to know why one of his constituents hasn't been released from the service, it is the Personnel Actions Branch that is responsible for initiating action and formulating the replies. Almost fifty per cent of the Branch's mail originates directly from civilian sources, with the balance coming usually through military channels.

At present, most of the correspondence is concerned with separation. A medical officer, for example, applies for release from duty on the grounds that his services are more

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needed by his community than by the Army. If his request is rejected by the major command or chief of the appropriate administrative or technical service, his case is finally received by the Personnel Actions Branch, which refers it to the Secretary of War's Personnel Board for a complete hearing and final determination. Another officer who has signed up under Category I finds it necessary to request separation because of dependency or hardship. Again it is the Personnel Actions Branch which makes possible a final review of his case.

Enlisted personnel and their families receive equal consideration. The wife of a sergeant who is stationed in Japan finds herself facing an emergency situation which, in her opinion, necessitates the release of her husband from the Army. Unable to wait until the affidavits required for action in such circumstances are sent overseas, she presents her case to the Personnel Actions Branch. If the petition is found justifiable, and if the situation is urgent, the sergeant's commanding officer is notified by radio to return the soldier to the United States for discharge.

A considerable portion of the Branch's activities is devoted to disciplinary matters. When it is notified that a soldier is absent without leave, it communicates with the FBI and civilian police of the soldier's home town, giving these agencies fingerprint classifications and other pertinent data. Of the many letters received by the Branch, the most bitter usually are those from spurned girl friends of deserters, informing the Branch of their whereabouts. Parents, on the other hand, are often unaware of a son's disappearance and write to the War Department complaining of his neglect in corresponding with them. The Branch always advises parents to use their influence to encourage the deserter to return. The Army has had remarkable success in tracking down deserters, but the Branch still carries the records of one soldier who has been absent since 1923, charged as a deserter, with not the slightest clue as to his whereabouts. Although the soldier's aged father has begged the Branch to change his son's classification, under the circumstances nothing can be done. The long memory of the Personnel Actions Branch continues to function until the case is closed.

Complaints about misconduct by military personnel come under consideration by the Branch, including alleged misbehavior in public, drunkenness, disorderly conduct in general,

bigamy, destruction of private property, issuance of bad checks, fraud against the government, theft of government property, chronic civil indebtedness, and paternity claims. The Branch administers the investigation of these complaints and, when facts warrant, directs disciplinary action.

Another important activity of the Personnel Actions Branch is the processing of casualty information. During the war, the Casualty Section employed 2400 civilians and operated around the clock, with casualty cards flown in from the theaters in airplane lots and notification wires and follow-up condolence letters going out to next of kin by the thousands. At the height of the fighting, the Section received between 700 and 800 letters daily from relatives and friends of soldiers overseas, all of which were answered personally.

Today routine casualty notifications are approaching a peace-time minimum, but the processing of casualty information continues to be a major part of the workload. Letters arrive daily from relatives of soldiers killed in action, requesting additional information on their deaths. While the gathering of such data usually means hours of patient searching in the archives of the War Department, and not infrequently leads to further perusal of records overseas, it is a service which the Branch always gives. Other frequent requests concern the locations of soldiers' graves. When such information is not available in the Department, a radiogram is sent to the theater in which the soldier was killed.

It is the policy of Personnel Actions Branch to comply with every reasonable request for casualty information and to maintain as complete records as possible. This includes furnishing information to insurance companies and beneficial organizations, sorting miscellaneous records and papers, conducting investigations as to the forwarding of undelivered casualty mail, determining dates and locations of death in questionable cases, studying unusual circumstances of death, and running down myriad other details which follow as an aftermath of combat.

Retirement matters also are handled by Personnel Actions Branch. Wives of soldiers who are up for retirement often inquire why the Army is taking so long to release their husbands. Normally the time for processing a routine length-of-service retirement is about a week; but, in checking the soldier's eligibility, the Branch frequently discovers that he has not put in sufficient time. There may be on his record

"bad time" for overstaying a pass fifteen years ago, a charge that he has forgotten about. It is the duty of the Branch to make sure that the soldier serves the amount of time required by law. Retirement of officers embraces a wide variety of administrative actions in view of the various laws applicable to service and disability retirements.

Since the end of hostilities, the Personnel Actions Branch has spent considerable time perusing the records of soldiers who claim to have been promoted by verbal orders on the battlefield. Often records of such action are not available, in which case the Branch must communicate with the soldier's commanding officer. Most of the correspondence concerning promotions, however, is of the routine sort that comes through channels. In addition, the Personnel Actions Branch takes necessary action to effect promotions which are based on law. This includes, in the case of officers, the issuance of a commission and the announcement of promotion in War Department special orders.

The Personnel Actions Branch also dips into the field of welfare and emoluments. If a parent inquires about the health of a soldier, the Branch investigates the matter and answers the letter. Likewise, when military personnel present questions on mustering-out pay, pension compensation, dependent rental allowances, travel pay claims, or on anything else of a monetary nature, the desired information is furnished by the Branch. In many cases administrative determinations are made by the Personnel Actions Branch which establish eligibility for such emoluments.

Mail from Congressional sources usually goes to the Adjutant General's Office message center, where it is directed to appropriate offices. Correspondence relating to legislation and liaison matters is handled by the Legislative and Liaison Division of the War Department. (See "How L&L Handles Congressional Mail," ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, June 1946).

Organizationally, the Personnel Actions Branch is divided into seven sections—executive, officers' separation, enlisted separation, disciplinary, promotion, casualty, and welfare and emoluments; but this breakdown scarcely explains its numerous duties. As an administrative nerve center whose ganglia reach throughout the military establishment and bridge the gap to the civilian world, it plays a role in almost all phases of official Army relationships of a personal nature.

TROOP I&E NEWS LETTER

Prepared by the staff of the
Troop Information and Educa-
tion Division, War Department
Special Staff.

INFORMATION

Suggestions Requested

Unit troop information and education officers are encouraged to obtain from discussion groups pertinent suggestions, of Army-wide interest, for posters, motion picture productions, AFRS radio programs, and subjects for *Army Talk*. Ideas must be appropriate for use at least six months after being submitted. Letters containing suggestions should be addressed to Information Branch, Troop Information and Education Division, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.

New Policy on Provision of Personnel

TM 20-410, "Policies Governing the Development and Preparation of Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables," now in distribution, announces a new policy for the provision of troop information and education personnel. The new policy is summarized as follows:

Army or Air Forces: 1 Col; 1 Lt Col; 1 M Sgt; 1 T Sgt; 1 S Sgt and 1 Tec 3
Corps or Air Equivalent: 1 Lt Col; 1 Maj; 1 T Sgt; 1 S Sgt and 1 Tec 3
Ground Division or Air Division: 1 Maj; 1 Capt; 1 S Sgt and 2 Tec 4
Brigade or Wing: 1 Maj; 1 Capt; 1 S Sgt and 2 Tec 4
Regiment or Group: 1 Capt; 1 S Sgt and 2 Tec 4
Separate Battalion: 1 Lt and 1 Tec 4
AAF VH, H or M Squadron: 1 Tec 3

Information and Education Sections in Army, Corps and equivalent units will be special staff sections of the unit headquarters. In Division, Brigade, Regiment and equivalent units, the troop information and education officer and his assistants will operate as part of the G-3 or S-3 Section.

Units such as Corps and Division Artillery, Ports, Base Depots, and Railroad Divisions, depending upon their strength and organization, have been established as equivalent to

Brigades, Regiments or Separate Battalions for the provision of troop information and education personnel. Special provisions are included for Armored Divisions and for hospitals. The provision for hospitals has been made on a number-of-beds basis.

Recent Army Talks

A new *Army Talk* series, begun recently, deals with the geopolitics of important world areas. A general introductory discussion is contained in *Army Talk* 167, "Geopolitics in World Affairs." *Army Talk* 173, "America and Polar Geopolitics," is the second title in the series. Future topics will include the "Five Great Powers" and "South America." Miscellaneous subjects planned include "Communism in America" and "United States Foreign Policy."

Following are *Army Talk* titles published since those announced in the April DIGEST:

- 165 The Quartermaster Corps
- 166 The Transportation Corps
- 167 Geopolitics in World Affairs
- 168 What Does the Army Do Besides Fight?
- 169 Soldier Public Relations
- 170 Negro Manpower in the Army
- 171 The Infantry
- 172 Why A Uniform?
- 173 America and Polar Geopolitics
- 174 Rubber and National Security

In addition to its Army distribution, *Army Talk* is offered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., either by single copy, at 5 cents each, or by yearly subscription (52 issues) \$2.50.

Obsolete Reference Materials

Section VI, WD Circular 89, 4 April 1947, declares obsolete certain reference materials distributed by the Troop I&E Division. Many of the items declared obsolete have been included in former issues of the *I&E News Letter*. Nevertheless, troop information and education officers should consult WD Circular 89 for complete information.

EDUCATION

USAFI Catalog Revised

A fourth edition of the USAFI Catalog is in process of completion. Course descriptions have been expanded to include prerequisites and, when available, instructors' aids such as course outlines, graphic charts, and film strips. Other features make this catalog the most complete that USAFI has issued. For ease of reference, a three-part index is included, consisting of a numerical index to courses, an alphabetical index to courses, and a general index. It is planned to have the USAFI Catalog, Fourth Edition, ready for distribution early in July.

Reexamination in USAFI Tests

Recent requests for information relating to reexamination in USAFI tests indicate that certain misunderstandings are current.

Reexamination is authorized only for tests in which the examinee has failed to achieve a passing grade, or in which he has received a score below the standards recommended by the American Council on Education. Individuals are permitted only two attempts in tests covering the same material. Thirty days after taking the first examination, the student may apply for reexamination. AFI Form A-68, used in making such application, must be accompanied by a letter from the soldier's commanding officer, troop information and education officer, civilian instructor, or noncommissioned officer who is qualified to state that the student has done further study on the course for which he is to be reexamined.

Academic Credits Through USAFI Tests

According to information from the Accreditation Commission of the American Council on Education, civilian schools and colleges now generally require a satisfactory score on a USAFI end-of-course test before awarding credit for a subject studied in a voluntary group study class during military service. This information, of special interest to troop I&E officers conducting AEP off-duty classes, serves to emphasize the importance and desirability of using a USAFI end-of-course test whenever credit for the subject is to be requested.

Soon after a class is organized, the instructor should ascertain how many of the students desire to take the end-of-course test. He should then requisition the necessary number of tests from USAFI, Madison 3, Wisconsin, or from the nearest USAFI branch. Tests and answer sheets, instructions, a set of scoring keys, and conversion tables will be provided as requisitioned. The tests may be scored by the troop I&E officer, and then sent to USAFI for official scoring. The unofficial results may be used as a basis for issuing a Certificate of Completion.

USAFI test scores should never be reported officially outside of the Army, except by USAFI headquarters. A troop I&E officer writing to a civilian school on matters relating to accreditation always should indicate whether a USAFI test has been taken, and always should refer to USAFI, Madison 3, Wisconsin, as the source of an official report of test scores. Each student should be informed that he may request Headquarters, USAFI, to supply an official record of scores, whenever such are needed to establish evidence of satisfactory completion of a course. It should be emphasized that the Army has no authority to grant credit for a completed course, but that such credit may be granted to a student only by a school or college that has evaluated his official record.

RADIO REVIEW

Educational Radio Programs

Programs in the series indicated will be issued in June:
This Is The Story

Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb

Portrait of an American (Nathan Hale)

Italy

Science Magazine of the Air

Rockets Away (The Development of Rocket Planes)

Scalpel, Please! (The Education of a Surgeon)

Heard at Home: At least four programs, selected from the following forum and roundtable series, will be issued: People's Platform, American Forum of the Air, America's Town Meeting of the Air, University of Chicago Roundtable, Our Foreign Policy.

From the Bookshelf of the World

Three Short Stories (Edgar Allan Poe)

Two Years Before the Mast (Richard Henry Dana)

Transcription Library Service

Programs added to the AFRS Transcription Library Service: *Lights On*—H-42-129. The story of the invention of the incandescent lamp.

Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb—H-41-137. Documentary story of circumstances and facts that led to the manufacture and use of the atomic bomb.

FILM REVIEW**Army-Navy Screen Magazine**

Issue Number 84 (20 minutes running time) contains one subject, "Seeing Things," dealing in a light and entertaining manner with special services tours. A barracks orderly, suffering from "occupation blues," receives a strange visitor and is shown the far-flung places being seen by servicemen today.

The Fighting First

"*The Fighting First*" (Misc 1279) is a recently released 10-minute historical account of the 1st Infantry Division. Second in the "Pride of Outfit" series, this release is one of several designed to foster pride in the fighting divisions of the Army. The first, "Hell for Leather," the story of the 1st Cavalry Division (Misc 1278), was released several months ago.

Films Discontinued

In compliance with letter AGAM-PM 413.53 (8 Apr 47) WDGOT, the following films will not be shown at replacement training centers, personnel centers, ports of embarkation, oversea replacement depots, the Indoctrination Division of the Air Training Command, and aboard surface vessels carrying Army personnel overseas:

ANSM 47, *57,000 Nazis—Moscow Parade*; ANSM 51, *Nature of the Enemy—Lublin*; ANSM 52, *Nature of the Enemy—American POWs in Japan*; ANSM 56, *Death Factory*; ANSM 79, *Guilty Men* (this subject also included in Hospital GI Movie Weekly Release 37); OF-8, *Your Job in Germany*; OF-9, *Subject Germany*; OF-11, *Here is Germany*; OF-19, *Death Mills*; EF-164, EF-165, and EF-166, *Our Enemy—Japan*; Misc 1115, *The Enemy—Japan*; and Misc 1190, *German Concentration Camp Atrocities*.

P I D NEWS LETTER

*Prepared by the staff of the
Public Information Division,
War Department Special Staff.*

Change in Designations

New designations for War Department agencies dealing with the dissemination of information have been announced in WD Circular 100, 18 April 1947. Pending revision of WD Circular 138, 1946, the following changes are announced:

The Chief of Public Information is redesignated Chief of Information. The Public Relations Division and the Information and Education Division, War Department Special Staff, are redesignated Public Information Division and Troop Information and Education Division, respectively. The terms "public relations" and "information and education," wherever used, will be changed to "public information" and "troop information and education," respectively. Public relations officers will be known as public information officers; and information and education officers will be known as troop information and education officers.

Circular 138, 1946, will be amended to announce the symbols for the three divisions as follows: Chief of Information, WDCCI; Public Information Division, WDSPI; Troop Information and Education Division, WDSIE.

Officers directing various War Department information activities are: Chief of Information, Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins; Executive, Chief of Information, Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Battley; Chief, Public Information Division, Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks; Deputy Chief, Public Information Division, Col. James R. Pierce; Chief, Troop Information and Education Division, Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham; Deputy Chief, Troop Information and Education Division, Col. John W. Harmony; Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division, Maj. Gen. W. B. Persons; Deputy Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division, Brig. Gen. Miles Reber; Deputy Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division, Brig. Gen. R. F. Stearley.

Editors Command Overseas Tours

At the recent convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in Washington, leading American editors expressed thanks and appreciation for the opportunity afforded

many members to observe and report on conditions facing our occupation troops, while on sponsored tours as guests of the Secretary of War.

In a luncheon session devoted to a report on Germany and Japan, Manchester Boddy, president and editor of the Los Angeles *News*, presented the European picture; and Carroll Binder, editorial page editor of the Minneapolis *Journal*, spoke on Japan and Korea. Besides praising the objectivity of the War Department sponsored tours, both expressed the opinion that such activities have assisted American editors in formulating a strong and positive editorial policy on foreign affairs.

Selected editors from all areas of the United States are given a comprehensive one-month tour of one of the theaters as guests of the Secretary of War. The Public Information Division, in conjunction with the Civil Affairs Division, serves as the coordinating agency. European Tour Number 6 departed for Germany on 12 May. The departure date of Far East Tour Number 2 is scheduled tentatively for the first week of July.

Advisory Committee Publication

The Community Relations Unit, Public Information Division, War Department, has prepared a special publication on the advisory committees, emphasizing particularly the information which can be disseminated through civilian advisory groups.

Public information officers concerned with advisory committee activities should ascertain whether their offices will receive the new publication on normal distribution. If not, they may communicate with the Liaison Section, Public Information Division.

AGFPAC Forms Advisory Council

Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Pacific, at Fort Shafter, Territory of Hawaii, has organized an advisory council on matters of public interest pertaining to the Army in that area. Other branches of the armed forces are participating with the Army in the Community-Armed Forces Kokua Council, a project designed to foster harmonious relations between the civil population of Hawaii and the armed forces stationed in the Territory. The first meeting of the new council was held at Army Headquarters, Fort Shafter, on 14 April.

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION

*Prepared by the Legislative and
Liaison Division, War Depart-
ment Special Staff.*

1. *To establish a permanent Nurse Corps of the Army and the Navy and to establish a Women's Medical Specialist Corps in the Army. (Public Law 36—80th Congress.)*

This Act, cited as the "Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947," establishes in the Medical Department of the Army an Army Nurse Corps with a total authorized strength of six for each thousand of the personnel in the Regular Army. A chief of the Nurse Corps shall be appointed by the Secretary of War for a term not to exceed four years with the temporary rank of colonel. A Women's Medical Specialist Corps is established in the Medical Department consisting of Dietitian, Physical Therapist, and Occupational Therapist sections. The Army Nurse Corps and Women's Medical Specialist Corps, Regular Army, shall consist of commissioned officers in the grades of second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, inclusive. Retirement provisions are included for officers serving twenty years in the armed forces of the United States. Officers of the Army Nurse Corps who have reached the age of 55 if in the permanent grade of major or higher, or the age of 50 if in a permanent grade below major, may be retired at the discretion of the Secretary of War. An Army Nurse Corps Section and a Women's Medical Specialist Corps Section are established in the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army.

Reorganizes the Nurse Corps of the Navy and of the Naval Reserve. The total authorized strength of the Nurse Corps of the Navy shall be six for each thousand of the personnel on the active list of the Regular Navy and the Regular Marine Corps. A Director of the Nurse Corps shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for a term not to exceed four years with the temporary rank of captain. Commissioned officers of the Nurse Corps of the Navy shall be assigned in the grades of ensign to commander, inclusive. Officers of the Nurse Corps of the Navy shall be retired at the age of 55 while serving in rank of commander or lieutenant commander, and at the age of 50 while serving in the rank of lieutenant or below. The Nurse Corps Reserve is established as a branch of the Naval Reserve and shall be administered generally under the same provisions as apply to the Volunteer Reserve.

2. *To authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment and provide services to the Boy Scouts of America in connection with the World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in France, 1947; and to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to provide exemption from transportation tax; and further to authorize the Secretary of State to issue passports to bona fide Scouts and Scouters without fee for the application or the issuance of said passports. (Public Law 31—80th Congress.)*

This Act authorizes the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment to the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, for use at the Boy Scouts World Jamboree to be held in France in July and August 1947; to provide transportation from the United States and return, on a vessel of the Army Transport Service; and authorizes the Secretary of State to issue passports to bona fide Scouts and Scouters without fee for application or issuance.

3. *To amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring five-year level premium term policies for another five-year period. (Public Law 34—80th Congress.)*

This Act extends for an additional five-year period the privilege of renewing five-year level premium term United States Government life insurance policies. (Amends the second proviso of the first paragraph of section 301, World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended by the Act of May 14, 1942; U. S. C., Title 38, Sec. 512).

AID

MINIATURE BADGE

Men who won the right to wear the Combat Infantryman Badge in combat may now obtain miniature Combat Infantryman Badges designed to be worn in the lapel of civilian clothes.

The *Infantry Journal* has been authorized to sell the miniature pins made of sterling silver and hard blue enamel to men who qualified as combat infantrymen during the war. Details and special application blanks (with space for an extract of record, which must accompany requests for the miniature badge) can be obtained from the *Infantry Journal*, 1115 Seventeenth Street, NW, Washington 6, D. C.